CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28774—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	30 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	600	G. W. F. Browne.	24th June.
B.L.	THAMES	4073	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	600	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	6979	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†*	ASSAM	3041	600	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†	SIAM	3038	600	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4337	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†*	ASSAM	3041	600	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	600	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	6972	1200	A. C. Leggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	600	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	6972	1200	L. H. Moule	Saturday. 24th Sept.

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co:; also Circular Passage-Tickets, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Vidos	4,200	680	1st July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 483

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 480	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,300	550	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 14, 1892.

MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA LINE.

THE First-Class S. S. "IBO," 1,533 tons, Capt. COSTA, will LEAVE for ZANZIBAR VIA MORMUGAO on the 25th June, taking cargo for Tungue, Ibo, Mozambique, Quelimane, Chiloane, Inhambane and Lourenco Marques, to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

The vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For freight, &c, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Samuel Street, Mandvi.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About
*LYCIA	3139	McNay	2nd July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—23, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, 22nd June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 26th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 23rd June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

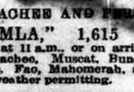
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Liverpool.

R. B. KING, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3383	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.

KARACHI: Camp.

LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the efficacy of the following well-known Remedies, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pint. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 6	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle..... Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4. Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-6.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle ..... Cash, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12. Credit, Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	1 8	PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1 4	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	"	0 12
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1 2	SOUCHONG	"	"	0 10
ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1 0				

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PETER'S POPULAR PILLS.

BRAIN	Most powerful	PANACEA
BRAIN	Invigorant and Stimulating	PANACEA
BRAIN	Nervine Tonic.	PANACEA
BRAIN	Used with Perfect Safety	PANACEA
BRAIN	and with	PANACEA
BRAIN	Unfailing Success	PANACEA
BRAIN	in Restoring	PANACEA
BRAIN	Lost Nerve Power, Premature	PANACEA
BRAIN	Old Age,	PANACEA
BRAIN	Deranged	PANACEA
BRAIN	Mental and Physical Strength.	PANACEA
BRAIN	Arising through whatever cause.	PANACEA
BRAIN	Is a sexual	PANACEA
BRAIN	Tonic, of fine quality, and may be	PANACEA
BRAIN	Used by Old or Young.	PANACEA
BRAIN	Without regard to Sex.	PANACEA
BRAIN	Rs. 3 and Rs. 7.	PANACEA
BRAIN	Of all Medicine Vendors.	PANACEA

FEVER, COLD, AND CHILL.

AGUE	SQUIBB'S	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Instant Relief is guaranteed for	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Ague, Chill, Cold, Influenza,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Malarious and Bilious, Remittent,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Intermittent and Malarial	SPECIFIC
AGUE	FEVERS,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Cold, Cattarh and Headache.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Keep a bottle of it by you at home	SPECIFIC
AGUE	or travelling.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Positively eradicates and Neutralises	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Poison from the system.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Quick, sure, and complete.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It made me a different man."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It has been recommended in the	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Regiment."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"A wonderful Remedy."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"Aik Dum Tap Khalas"!	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"Its effects are Magic."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Of all Chemists. Insist upon	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Squibb's! Squibb's!	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Ague Specific, Re. 1 only.	SPECIFIC

23, HUMMUM STREET.—MADON, SONS & CO.,—FORT, BOMBAY.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.
PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS.	PANTS.	HALF-HOSE.
3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

FOR THE MONSOON.
DRYING BOTTLES.
FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.,

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2-8,	Rs. 3-4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9-8
Credit	" 2-12,	" 3-10,	" 5-0,	" 6-0,	" 10-8

CHEROOT DRYING TINS.
Perfectly Air-tight and fitted with a Perforated Bottom, allowing space for the Drying Agent.

Size to hold	50	75	100 Cheroots.
Each Cash	Re. 1-2	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-8
" Credit	" 1-4	" 1-7	" 1-11

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE WATERPROOF MADE.

H. & Co.'S VENTILATED CAPE COAT, From Rs. 16-10

HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

HOT WEATHER WINES.

ITALIAN WINES.	Qts. Rs. a.	STILL HOCKS.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Barolo, finest Red Wine	22 8	Laubenheimer, Light, Refreshing	19 0	10 8
Castel Ricaldone, good Dinner Wine	17 0	Hochheimer, full Body, fine Aroma	26 0	14 0
Chianti in Flasks, very fine	21 0	Rudesheimer, Old Dry and Delicate	35 0	17 8
Capri G. Scala, delicious White Wine	19 0	Steinwein, very Choice, fine, Old	28 0	..
Vermouth Cinzano, delicate Italian Wine	18 0	Oceana Hock, a fine Generous Wine	..	21 0

CHABLIS AND SAUTERNES.

	Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	
Choice Chablis, White Wine, good Body,	23 0	..	Barsac, fine Rich Character	30 0	..
Dinner	23 0	12 8	Superior Sauterne, well matured	30 0	..
Graves, a full flavoured Wine	20 0	..			

N.B.—Owing to the rapid fall in EXCHANGE our Catalogue Prices are increased 10 per cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Uncleared Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 18th June, 1892.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

53 BONUSES have been declared, and the average return in actual Cash has exceeded Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium. No other office in India can show such a result.

A BONUS POLICY in this Society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

WINGED LION BRAND BIRD SEEDS. This combination of ten varieties of Seeds is allowed to be best obtainable for all kinds of Cage Birds. Canaries, Larks, Linnets, and all song birds will thrive and sing upon this food when other kinds are rejected; all dirt and impurities are carefully removed, and Seeds of best quality are used. Annas 6 per Packet.—MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DE CARLE'S RIPE FRUIT DRINKS. Or Solid Fruit Juice, has satisfied thousands who used it; being the very juice itself in a powder form; extra from ripe fruits is infinitely better; possesses much richer fruity flavour; will keep longer; and is considerably cheaper than ready-made Fruit Syrup. Annas 6 only.—MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of ESUFALLY MULLA HEPTULA TOPIWALA HORA and DAWOODBHOY MULLA HEPTULA TOPIWALA HORA, Trading in the name of DAWOODBHOY ESUFALLY as Merchants, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Application will be made to this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, by the Insolvents above-named for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by them in this Honourable Court on the Thirtieth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, praying for the benefit of the Act passed, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvents' said application must appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said Twentieth day of July, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same—Dated this Fifteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of June, 1892.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Gray Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
8F, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

URHUJ,

THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Rs. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C. P.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICES by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 5 P. M., on Tuesday, June 21, for the transaction of Business of which particulars have been posted to Shareholders.

N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, No. 75, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst, at 4 p.m., in order to consider the advisability of altering Clause No. 43 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Directors,

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 12th June, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE BANGALORE "DAILY POST AND EXAMINER" PRESS.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS, WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th day of July, 1892 next, for the purchase, free of incumbrances of all the PRINTING PRESSES, BINDING and other MACHINERY, TYPES, (English, Canarese, and Tamil) and plant of every description, Furniture, Editor's Library, and all other goods and effects belonging to the above Press situate at No. 10, Residency Road, C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

The above has recently been valued at an aggregate sum of Rs. 27,000, and intending tenderers can see a detailed Inventory of the same at the "Daily Post" Office.

All tenders should be sent in to the undersigned at the Office of the "Daily Post" on or before the 15th day of July 1892 next, and be superscribed on the outside cover, "Tender for Purchase of Machinery, &c., of the "Daily Post and Examiner" Press."

The undersigned does not bind herself to accept the highest or any tender. Each tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, which amount will be returned to all unsuccessful Tenderers about the 23rd July 1892.

M. E. MERGLER,
Executrix of the Will of the
late J. W. HAYES, SR., Proprietor,
"Daily Post and Examiner" Press.

Bangalore, June 6th, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

COMMENCING on July 1st the MAIL TRAINS between POONA and BANGALORE will be ALTERED as follows:—

Bombay	Dep.	14	30	Bangalore	Dep.	13	35
Poona Jn.	,,	21	10	Hubli	,,	8	30
Belgaum	Arr.	12	14	Dharwar	,,	9	27
Dharwar	,,	17	22	Belgaum	,,	12	23
Hubli	,,	18	14	Poona	Arr.	5	21
Bangalore	,,	13	20	Bombay	,,	11	15

The Train from Bangalore will commence running according to the revised timing on the 30th June.

On the Mysore State Railway a Passenger Train will run between Bangalore, Mysore, and Nanjangud as under:—

Bangalore	Dep.	8	30	Nanjangud	Dep.	9	15
Mysore	Arr.	16	6	Mysore	,,	11	5
Nanjangud	,,	17	35	Bangalore	Arr.	18	50

On the Kolhapur State Railway Trains between Miraj and Kolhapur will run as under:—

Miraj	Dep.	7	25	18	0	Kolhapur	Dep.	10	0	16	45
Kolhapur	Arr.	9	20	15	20	Miraj	Arr.	12	18	18	38

In place of the present Mixed Trains leaving Bellary at 11-2 and arriving at Bellary at 16-20 Trains, commencing on 30th June, will leave Bellary for Gadag and Hubli at 7-0 o'clock, and arrive there from Hubli and Gadag at 19-47.

These trains will connect with trains to and from Belgaum, Harihar and Bangalore. For further particulars see Time Books and Bills.

ALTERATION OF FARES.

Commencing from the 1st July 1892, the rate for 3rd Class Passenger Fares will be reduced from 2½ to 2 pies per mile on the Main line between Guntakal Junction and Kistna Canal Terminus and on the Bijapur Branch between Gadag and Hotgi.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 15th June, 1892.

WANTED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN BOILER-MAKER WANTED. Salary Rs. 120 to 150 per month. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by the 30th instant.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

Hubli, 14th June, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old,"	Rs. 50 0
Guaranteed	40 0
WHITECAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	36 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	32 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	28 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 40 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 44 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 26 per dozen.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 36.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months, Re. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 2 0

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

THE FOLLOWING PIANOFORTES that have been out on hire from time to time, and Instruments that have been taken in exchange, are offered at clearance prices. We have classified all of them as Second-Hand, but the majority are

INTRINSICALLY NEW.

	Rs.
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by HERBERT, will make a splendid Practice Piano, worth Rs. 500	375
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by DORNER, well up to tone, and is worth Rs. 700	575
BOUDOIR GRAND, by SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, full toned, and perfect, practically new. Original price Rs. 1,550	900
GRAND COTTAGE, by MARCKS and Co., very full toned, stands well in tune for a very long period. Original price Rs. 750	550
GRAND, by BROADWOOD. This instrument is old, but has been renovated, and therefore has many years of life yet	450
GRAND, by BROADWOOD, thoroughly renovated, will stand a lot of playing on, and would answer the purpose of a School	375

Any of the above PIANOS may be had on the Hire Purchase System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્ટુલા શેકભાડમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Rad's Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 52 High Holborn, LONDON

SWIFT AND FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 250,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
21, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ..... 2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months ..... 4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months ..... 4 ,, ,,
3 Months ..... 3 ,, ,,

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at St. Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors ..... Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... ,, 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Beehoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for a hole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 ,, (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 ,, (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 a. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,800,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed ... £8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£833,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,228,437	1885	£5,978,201
1890	£4,328,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	453—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Aktar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	1100	500	all	18 pr.c.	450 351
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	7167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
Bread's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	300	200	10	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,42
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	180 850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	500 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	99
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	465
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	250
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	615
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	121½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		395
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ..	230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	990

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1080
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	631
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	800
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	852½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010x1
James Greaves	1,100	500	50	10 pr.ct.	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	6.5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	126
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	70
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	222
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15pr.ct.	500no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1475
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	117
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,300	1,000	Rs. 20	600 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	502½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700w.i
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ail clock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	185
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	901
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	85½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88x1
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	182
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	87 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co.	1,01	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	890
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	77
Telephone Co.	3,300	25	2	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-9	National.
China Leaf	"	24-1	
Pekin Bar Gold old	"	23-10	"
Do. do. new	"	23-8	
Australia do.	"	24-4	
Bombay do.	"	24-3	
English Sovereigns	"	15-9	
Do. Dragons	"	15-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	108-6	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	Nominal.
Carolus Dollars	"	228	
Mexican do.	"	223	"
svo-Francs	"	300	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Thacker and Co., Limited, 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at noon on Thursday, the 23rd.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-30 p.m. Players are requested to be on the ground punctually.

SARASWATI ALAYA, GIRGAUM.—Mr. D. W. Pilgamker will deliver a lecture on the history of opium traffic at 6 p.m., to-day, in the Saraswati Alaya.

A WIFE ABSCONDED.—Mahadoo Naikoo, residing at Nagpada, reported to the police that his wife Sukee, aged 14 years, ran away from his house on account of some family trouble. She is wearing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 46.

REPORTED BURGLARY AT HANUMAN LANE.—Narsidass Jewraj, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, reports to the police, that during his absence from home, on Saturday night, his house was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 763, stolen from a cupboard.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. A. Steven, chief officer of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arabia, has reported to the police, that whilst he was in charge of the Company's steamer Oriental, someone stole a revolver, valued at Rs. 65, from the Captain's cabin, on Saturday.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, whilst Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and his wife, were being driven along the Tardeo Road in a brougham, the horse took fright and dashed against the door of Shewlal Motilal's Mill, damaging the carriage. Fortunately Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton escaped unhurt.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—Yarmahomed, a boarding-housekeeper, at Grant Road, has made a report to the police that on Saturday night his shop was broken into by removing the tiles and cutting the lathes and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 318, were stolen from two different boxes, which were also forced open on the loft of the house. Several ornaments, valued at Rs. 52, were found lying in a lane at the back of the house.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I. this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting).

Lancers	Her Majesty	E. Solomon.
Overture	Die Fesenmuhle	Reissiger.
Valse	Love's Old Sweet Song	E. Bucalossi.
Concertina	For Cornet A Piston	A. Muller.
Fantasia	A Burlesque	J. A. Kappey.
Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Suckoo, a Hindu woman, residing at Old Nagpada, made a report to the police to the effect that on the night of Thursday last she was enticed away to a room on the first floor of a house, at Bundara Street, by one Balla, who introduced her there to two other men. After a short time they all sat to dinner, when she was persuaded to take some liquor, which she did, and she remembered no more of what took place afterwards. She became conscious next morning, at 11 o'clock, when she found herself alone in the room and all her ornaments, valued at Rs. 528, were stolen from her person. The police are in search of the culprits, who have, of course, absconded.

A DISPUTED CLAIM FOR THE RECOVERY OF HOUSE RENT.—At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Second Judge, Mahomed Rowjee, a merchant, sued to recover from Ahmed Ibrahim, and Hassan Visram, the sum of Rs. 75, being the rent for keeping the possession of a house rented by Fatmabai, widow of Visram Ludha, who died ten months ago. Mr. Munchashunker, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Baburao for the second defendant. It appeared that Fatmabai rented a house, a few days before her death, from the plaintiff. After her death the first defendant, brother of the deceased, locked the house on behalf of the minor sons of the deceased, in order to prevent the second defendant, step-son of Fatmabai, from removing the deceased's property from the house. Mr. Baburao denied his client's liability, contending that he had not removed the deceased's property from the house, but even granting that he did so, still his client was not liable to pay the rent as he had not rented the house from the plaintiff. The house was originally let to Fatmabai, and his client had nothing to do with the renting of the house. The first defendant also put forward a similar plea, and his honour dismissed the case as against both the defendants.

A CURIOUS STORY OF A MAHOMEDAN.—Ismail Allabux accosted a policeman, doing duty at Cursetjee Suklajee Street, and complained to him that he had been seriously assaulted by two weavers named Bahadoor and Ruggal, with whom he had had a dispute. The policeman removed Ismail to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that his collar-bone had been fractured, besides other injuries to his body. The police then made enquiries into the matter, and arrested the accused, who denied all knowledge of the assault, and stated that the charge had been laid against them maliciously by Ismail to get them into trouble, because he had some old grudge against them. It was also ascertained that at the time the assault was alleged to have been committed, the marriage ceremony of one of the accused was being performed. The police continued their enquiries and finally ascertained that he was seized at a woman's house, at Cursetjee Street, for stealing a copper vessel and while trying to escape, he fell down from the ladder and injured himself seriously. He was identified by the woman. He was made a prisoner and charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a copper vessel, valued at Rs. 7, from the house of the woman. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Mahomed *alias* Amburi Hassan, arrested on a warrant at Ahmedabad, together with Luchmi, woman, his mistress, were charged by Superintendent McDermott, with dishonestly receiving and retaining currency notes to the value of Rs. 5,545. This sum was picked from the pockets of Mr. Dadabhoy Nadirshaw Kaikhoshroo, Head Printer, Jobbing Department, *Times of India*, just as he drew the money from the Bank of Bombay, by a boy, named Shunker, an associate of the male prisoner.

Mr. Crawford prosecuted; Mr. Dulvee appeared on behalf of the woman, Luchmi; the prisoner Hussan was not represented. Complainant, in his information, stated he was the Head Printer in the Job Department of the *Times of India* Office. On the 22nd of July last he drew Rs. 5,545 from the Bank of Bombay. That amount consisted of four currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, fifteen currency notes of Rs. 100 each, four currency notes of Rs. 10 each, and one five-rupee currency note. He placed those notes in his coat pocket and drove home from the Bank. On going home he missed all the notes, when he immediately returned to the Bank, and reported his loss. The Bank officials furnished him with the numbers, except four for Rs. 10, and one for Rs. 5. The same evening complainant reported the loss to the police, and furnished them with the numbers. He also advertised the loss in the daily and weekly papers, and had about four hundred hand-bills printed and circulated. From certain information, he learnt that a boy, named Shunker, employed by a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Hassan *alias* Amburi, who was convicted by Mr. Ryan in 1888 for theft, had picked his pocket, and handed the notes to Hassan, who gave eleven notes of Rs. 100 each to one Nuthoo Ameer, who had been in Shunker's company. After the theft Mahomed Hassan went to Karachi with a large sum of money, for which he attempted to account for by alleging that he had received it from a woman who, he claims, was his wife, Luchmi. After arriving in Kurrachee Mahomed Hassan deposited Rs. 800 in the Agra Bank there, and, as he alleged, paid a sum of Rs. 1,300 to a certain Siddick in the same city, and Rs. 600 to his mother. The said Mahomed Hassan further stated that three notes of Rs. 1,000 each were presented for payment at the Karachi Currency Office. One note of Rs. 100 was traced as being cashed at the Rajkote Treasury to one Lilladar Shamjee, and who received it from Nuthoo Ameer. Nuthoo Ameer disclosed the circumstances of the theft. Complainant believed that some of the said notes were deposited in the house of Khuttee, Hassan's mother. From enquiries complainant ascertained that Mahomed Hassan had absconded to Karachi, and travelled from there to Madras. Under the above circumstances complainant charged the said Mahomed Hassan *alias* Amburi with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen.

The prisoner was identified. His mistress Luchmi was arrested by the police in Kamatipoora, and a large quantity of unworn silk sarees and various valuable fabrics found in her possession.

The prisoners were remanded till the 4th proximo, to give the police an opportunity of completing enquiries.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DISPUTED DEALINGS IN PIECE-GOODS.

SIR EDWARD BATES AND CO. VS. GOVERDHUN PITAMBER.

THE plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be decreed to pay them the sum of Rs. 1,49,346-12-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 5th December, 1891, that it may be declared that the plaintiffs had a valid lien upon certain piece-goods for the amount of the decree and costs, and that the goods may be ordered to be sold and the proceeds applied towards the satisfaction of the decree; and that in the alternative, the defendant may be ordered to pay, by way of compensation for breaches of his agreements in refusing to take delivery of the piece-goods, the sum of Rs. 30,000, and the costs of the suit.

The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. S. Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Starling and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. K. J. Mantri, represented the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the case, said he thought the evidence was insufficient to prove that, when entering into the contracts set forth in the plaint, the defendant did so on the distinct understanding and express condition that the plaintiffs had made a stipulation with the manufacturers of the goods that they should not sell any goods of the same mark and description to any merchants or dealers in Bombay save the defendant. The defendant's conduct and dealings with the plaintiffs showed that that could not be the case. It was inconsistent with the defendant's conduct and the course of dealing in Bombay generally. There was no doubt that there was an intention to enter into a contract for a monopoly for 1892, but his Lordship did not think there was anything more than that. His Lordship found that the manufacturers of the goods afterwards supplied similar goods to other merchants in Bombay; but that was not material to the case. The issue whether the defendant was entitled to refuse delivery of such goods or any portion thereof fell through under the circumstances. As to the contract which the defendant denied having entered into, or having given Jaitha authority to do so, his Lordship remarked it was impossible to believe that the defendant was in total ignorance of the different indents and deliveries. In his letter of 5th January, 1892, he did not deny the authority of Jaitha to give the indent; he did not say that he was not liable for that indent. The defendant's evidence about this was false as far as his Lordship could make out. Then as to the deliveries under this contract, he shuffled again most tremendously over them. His Lordship entertained no doubt that the defendant did authorise Jaitha to sign the indent. His Lordship held that the defendant had by his conduct consented to accept the goods; and that the plaintiffs were entitled to call upon the defendant to accept the goods. His Lordship said further that there was no particular account that he could see was to be taken, and did not think that there was any dispute about the different items in the accounts. His Lordship took the accounts to be correct and admitted in the case. The only disputed parts were as to the return commission and the rate of exchange. His Lordship said he could not allow any commission for 1890; and as to the exchange, it was impossible to believe the account given by the defendant and his witnesses that the exchange was to be that ruling on the date of payment, and that the plaintiffs were to remit the money home as they received it or by the then next mail. That was quite contrary to the proved dealings between the parties; and it was, on the contrary, for the defendant to suit his own convenience and remit the money home as he chose. In the face of his letters, it was impossible to say that the course of business between himself and the plaintiffs was as he alleged. If it were, he would never have remained quiet about it. As to an account during the years 1889, 1890, and 1891, his Lordship failed to see what account there was to be taken. His Lordship said there had been no breach of contract on the part of the plaintiffs. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,49,346-12-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from the 5th December, 1891, to date, less the amount realised by the sale of goods as certified by the Commissioner on the amount being passed by him, and interest at 9 per cent. per annum on such amount in terms of the order of the 15th March, 1892; costs and interest at 6 per cent. per annum on balance of judgment.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

MARIA DA GLORIA C. LOBO VS. RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY DAROOWALLA.

THE plaintiff, who sued as a pauper, prayed that a document signed by her may be rectified so as to make it a mortgage of the plaintiff's interest in the property to secure the sum advanced, or that the document may be cancelled, the plaintiff being ready and willing to re-pay the amount to the defendant with interest thereon, &c.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, with Mr. C. K. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bucroodin and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the suit had been brought by the plaintiff to have an assignment of mortgage, which she had executed in the defendant's favour, rectified so as to convert the same into a sub-mortgage to secure the sum of Rs. 1,500 with interest to the defendant; or in the alternative, to have the document cancelled on re-payment of the Rs. 1,500 with interest. The alternative prayer was not much pressed, as the plaintiff was a pauper and, apparently, unable to re-pay the Rs. 1,500 with interest; but his Lordship said he must consider the claim as well as the original one. After stating the admitted facts of the case, his Lordship said it was certainly for the plaintiff to call the broker Conceicao, whose evidence would have been very valuable. There was no real excuse for her not doing so. The defendant, no doubt, could have called him, too, but to have done so would rather have been an entry of the plaintiff's camp. The defendant is a money-lender and a purchaser of doubtful claims. As to whether the agreement between the parties was one for a sub-mortgage or an assignment there was the evidence of the plaintiff and Peter Lobo on one side, and of the defendant and Ruttonjee on the other. His Lordship was himself more favourably impressed with the evidence of the defendant and his witness; and the omission of the plaintiff to call her husband and the broker Conceicao weighed with him. As to the probabilities, they also seemed in favour of the defendant's case. The mortgage was evidently deemed a doubtful security. There was no hope of obtaining interest under it, and the plaintiff was not in a position to pay any. When a man advanced money on loan, he did so usually in expectation of getting interest, and not of, at some future unknown date, obtaining his interest and principal from the mortgaged premises. A speculator like the defendant would, however, not be averse to buy up a doubtful mortgage at a low rate. It was possible that being poor and unable to obtain interest from the mortgagor, or to enforce the mortgage, or to raise money upon it, and being in urgent need of ready money, the plaintiff might be willing to sell it. Taking the evidence and probabilities down to that point together, and weighing the plaintiff's case against the defendant's, his Lordship was inclined to think the defendants account the more correct; and that on the 21st January, an agreement was come to by the plaintiff to sell her mortgage. The conduct of the defendant in taking the draft to the plaintiff for approval seemed to his Lordship to be inconsistent with a fraudulent scheme on his part to substitute an assignment for a mortgage. The result which the evidence had made upon his Lordship's mind was that the defendant never intended to advance Rs. 1,500 on mortgage to the plaintiff, but that he intended to purchase the plaintiff's interest on her mortgage for that sum; and that the deed of assignment carried out his intention. That the defendant did not practise any fraud upon the plaintiff, which led her to believe that the assignment was a mortgage and not deed of sale. The plaintiff's evidence failed to satisfy his Lordship that she thought she was executing a mortgage. It was possible that she might have thought so, but his Lordship was not satisfied that she did. The suit was dismissed.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

A SCRATCH TEAM *vs.* YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

THIS match, postponed from last week, was brought off on the Cooperage ground last evening before a large crowd of enthusiasts, and ended in a win for the Scratch Team which was a very strong fifteen captained by Mr. A. Walpole. The Irish International Rugby Football made great strides in Bombay last year, which was, no doubt, in a great measure due to the fact of a Bombay Gymkhana team having gone across to Calcutta and won there the Football Tournament and handsome challange cup which is so much prized in that city. It is to be hoped that a team of equal material to that which journeyed across last year will be got together, and once more bring to Bombay the Calcutta trophy. The ground was in very good order last evening, and a start was made at 5-40 p.m., the Scratch Team defending the Bandstand end. The game was most even from start to finish, the Scratch Team winning almost at the call of *time* by one goal, from a try by Donaldson to *nil*. Each side touching down once. The Yorkshire's had much the best of the game *forward*, but were hardly equal to their opponents behind the scrimmage. Walpole was, as usual, a host in himself, and played quite up to his old form. From what we could judge from the game last evening, the Yorkshire Regiment should have a very good chance of winning the cup which the Bombay Gymkhana are giving to be played for in Bombay towards the end of the rains.

THE MUNICIPAL TOWN DUTY REFUND CASE.

THE hearing of the case, in which Dustoor Edulji Pestonji Sanjana, is charged with defrauding the Municipality, in respect of certain Town Duty Refunds, was resumed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Crawford, Solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of Rao Saheb Virparsad Tapiparsad, the head of the Town Duty Refund and Audit Department; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, Solicitors, appeared for the defence.

Maganlal Manecklal, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that he was a servant of the accused. The signature in Gujrati on the three receipts shown him was in his handwriting on behalf of his master. He had collected, on three different occasions, the sums of Rs. 207-2, Rs. 141-2 and Rs. 79-13, from the Municipality, and handed over the amount to his master. He did not know whether the accused had any account-books, and did not know whether merchants who received money from the accused, gave him a receipt or not. His master, the accused, besides being a *chitiwalla*, carried on his private business in gunny bags. He did not know whether the accused kept any account books for his private business. He was authorized by his master, the accused, to sign the receipts, and that was the prevailing practice in the bazaar. He did not well recollect whether his master, the accused, knew he had signed for him the two applications shown him.

Ganesh Vishvanath, a weigher in the G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that the two consignment notes in respect of 80 bags of cocoanuts and 24 bags of dates were brought to him by some men from Dyal Lalji, and that the signature thereon was his.

Rustomjee Hormusjee, weighing foreman in the G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that the railway receipts shown him bore his signatures. He believed they might have been brought to him by either Dyal Lalji's or Chatur Bhuj's man. The railway certificate for 60 bags of sugar had only 6 bags entered when he signed it. He used to sign the railway certificate after comparing it with the consignment note. He could not say when those 6 bags were changed into 60. He said that in respect of the two railway certificates for 84 bags and 24 bags of sugar he signed them without comparing them with the consignment notes. He did not compare them, as he might have been very busy. As regards the railway certificate for 130 bags of sugar, he had signed it after comparing it with the consignment note. It showed then only 13 bags; it had been altered since then. He said that he did not follow his usual practice of comparing those documents with the railway certificate for 200 bags of cocoanut, corresponding to the consignment note for 200 bags of sugar.

Mr. Crawford here called in Lilladhur Bhowan as a witness. Mr. P. M. Mehta objected to his being called as he had already been committed to the Sessions, and could not, therefore, be a witness of truth. The Court overruled the objection.

Lilladhur Bhowan, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that he was a servant of Dyal Laljee and used to attend to his export business. He did not apply for refunds in respect of 81 and 24 bags of sugar mentioned in those certificates before him. He said he knew Trimbak Vishwanath, the servant of Edalji Pestonji. He knew nothing about the refunds demanded on 81 and 24 bags of sugar, as stated by Trimbak. He did not give Trimbuck any particular about demanding those refunds. He did not at all receive any money from Edulji Pestonji as regards those refunds. He never attended to the consignment business of Chaturbhuj Lalji.

Mr. Crawford tendered the consignment notes marked A 1 and A 2, but Mr. Mehta objected. The Court overruled the objection and the consignment notes were put in. Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, he said that he had been committed to the Sessions last Tuesday, at the instance of the complainant, and that he had been charged with cheating and attempting to cheat the Municipality in respect of certain refunds for goods, alleged to have been consigned by his master. He was not asked by the complainant, since his committal, to give any evidence in this case. He had neither been to the solicitor's office or the Municipality.

Mr. Crawford: Has the charge anything to do with the 81 and 24 bags of sugar referred to.

The witness: No; it has nothing to do with the charge against me.

Waman Bhaskar Joshi, an assistant examiner, Town Duty Refunds Department, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that it was his duty to examine the claims for refund brought to him. He stated that the several claims for refunds, shown him, were brought to him by Maganlal Manecklal. It was also his duty to examine the signatures on the receipts and on the back of them when the order was passed by comparing them with the specimen of signatures kept at the office. Comparing the signatures on the receipts with those in the specimen signature book, he said they appeared to be that of the accused Edulji Pestonji.

Rustomji Nusserwanji Kayaji, examiner, Town Duty Refund claims, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that he knew the accused Edulji Pestonji. The signature in the specimen signature book on page 807 was that of Edulji Pestonji put down in his presence.

Joseph Eram, a clerk in the Town Duty Refund Office, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that it was his duty to hand back the receipts for refund claims, after they were passed, together with the certificate for refund, from the head of the department attached to it. He further said that the receipts shown him, he had handed over to the accused, and had his receipt for them.

Dadabhoy Cursedji Furdoonji said that he was at present head-clerk to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, but last January to March he was the acting cashier. Referring to his cash-book he said that on the 17th January, 1892, he had made the payment of Rs. 207-2 and Rs. 141-2 and of Rs. 79-13, along with other payments, on the 18th March last, to Maganlal Manecklal, and on 2nd March, 1892, of Rs. 84, along with other payments, to Trimbak Vishvanath.

Three other weighers in the G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, examined by Mr. Crawford, identified their signatures on several receipts shown them, and said it was their duty to sign those receipts after comparing them with the consignment notes. They stated that, when they signed the receipts, the figures and goods marked in them corresponded with those in the consignment notes, but they could not account for the alteration and difference now shown.

Purshotum Tricumdas, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that he was the accountant of Chaturbhuj Lalji. He knew Damodar Pitamber, but had not seen him since last month. On Kartakvad 8th (23rd November, 1891) his firm consigned 6 bags of sugar to Dowlatram Rupchand, to Nargaum; and on Kartakvad 10th (26th November, 1891) 13 bags of sugar to Surjaram Dhansukdas to Umraoti, and 201 bags of cocoanuts to Bhojasha Padashah to Nagpur. On the 6th Mahsud (4th February, 1892) his firm consigned 11 bags to Amirchand Panachand, and 12 bags sugar to Dulsuk Deepchand, to Maijee. He said that his firm had not received any town duty refund on any of those consignments. His firm had no account with the accused but used to take money from him, and give him the receipt. The money received, as town duty refund, was entered in the account of the consignee for whose goods the refund came. His firm had no regular account with any *chitiwalla*. Whenever any money was received from him, it was noted in a hand-book or on a piece of paper.

Mr. Mehta reserved his cross-examination, and the case was adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

THE Earl of Ancrum, who has fallen a victim to a shooting accident in Australia was only 25 years of age. His brother Lord Robert Schomberg, is now heir to Baron Ker, Marquis of Lothian.

MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO. will publish immediately a new edition of Professor Max Muller's lectures on "India: what can it Teach Us?" which were delivered at Cambridge to the candidates for the Indian Civil Service. They will bring out at the same time a new edition of the first volume of Professor Max Muller's Gifford lectures on "Natural Religion," delivered at Glasgow in 1889.

THE final forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crop of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, for the years 1891-92, shows a considerable falling off in the area under cultivation. The conditions in 1890-91 were exceptionally favourable, while the late arrival of last year's monsoon was decidedly adverse to the prospects of both crops. Even, however, with a fall of more than 200,000 acres in the one case and of some 24,000 acres in the other, the area is still slightly above the average.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Towy, 303 tons, Captain H W Jones, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE s s Naples, 1,481 tons, Captain James Harrison, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bagh dad, 809 tons, Captain S Warington, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain G O Brown, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Madras (30th May) via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived per Austrian Lloyd's s s Amphitrite, Captain B Vedos, from Trieste, on the morning of the 20th inst:—Mrs Batty, Colonel John Michell, Mr Karl Streezl. From Aden—Dr Malakes and Mr Abdoolahim.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nyanza	...	Nacoda	B	A Munji.
" Naseri	811	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co.
" Victoria	1531	Ormiston	D	Captain
" Trewellard	1450	Beckerly	F	B Craig & Co
" Rannoch	1172	DeFraye	G	M Mackenzie & Co
H M I M S Magdala		......	H	J Government
S.S. Etheigonda	1726	Goding	K	Nixon & Co
Ship Columbus	231	Junghans	N	V Ebrahim
S.S. Naples	1382	Harrison	O	J Mackintosh
" Alboin	619	Ritchie	P	R Stewart & Co
" Freshfield	1750	Fleming	Q	Hill, Son & Grennon
" Kilwa	993	Forbes...(30 tons crane)		M Mackenzie & Co
" Mobile	400	McAdam...alongside	C	B & P S N Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Idar	2595	Hughes	1	E Bates & Co
" Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Singapore	2432	......	3	F Bozzoni
" Gowalior	1808	Speck	4	P and O Co
" Teheran	1610	Tocque	5	P and O Co
" C. Branch	1646	Pitchers	6	J Mackintosh & Co
" Amphitrite	2321	Vidos	7	J Janni
" M. Teresa	1922	Deperis	8	J Janni
" M. Craig	2985	Denning	10	B Craig & Co.
" Eden Hall	2373	Jones	13	E Bates
" Emir	2620	Robson	15	K. Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Amphitrite (s)	Vedos	Trieste, June 3.
	Kt. of St. George (s)	......	Cardiff.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Idar (s)	Hughes	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque Towy, Jones, for Mauritius.
Steamer Naples, Harrison, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Freshfield, for Dunkirk.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Assam, for Aden.
" Amphitrite, for Trieste, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
April.					
12	B Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
May.					
18	Mayo I. G	Fenny	Bombay		
19	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Perim, &c.		
30	Tursina (ship)	Nacoda	Singapore		
30	Bishopsgate	Willes	Cardiff	10	Kurrachee.
	Trawellard	Beckerleg	Cardiff	7	Bombay.
31	Meyun	Wilson	Somali Coast.	6	Somali Coast.
June.					
1	Bussorah	Thomas	Cardiff	9	Persian Gulf.
2	Assam	Browne	Bombay	11	Bombay.
4	Emir	Robson	Port Said		Bombay.
4	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast.	10	Somali Coast
6	Bucephaplus	Forester	Singapore	7	Genoa.
7	P Garfield	Cartmers	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Ganges	Alderton	London		Bombay.
	Maltby	Shorwood	Calcutta		Amsterdam.
	Loanda	Romas	Lisboa		Zanzibar.
	Sultan (ship)	Mosher	New York		
	Pigeon H M's	Scott Gray	Somali Coast.	8	Perim, &c.
	Singapore	Parodi	Genoa		Bombay.
	Goorkha	Day	London		Calcutta.
	Baghdadi	Hudson	Bussorah	9	Jeddah.
8	King Arthur	Fairweather	Bombay		Jeddah.
	Kirkby	Brown	Calcutta	8	Hamburg.
	Palestina	DeNegri	Mussowa	9	Mussowa.
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay	8	Tries e.
	Melbourne	Paull	China		Marseilles.
	Rio Grande	Verlaque	Zanzibar	9	Marseilles.
9	S Berkhud	Williams	Bombay		
	Natal	Bevilaqua	Marseilles	9	China
	Golconda	Henderson	Calcutta		London.
	Tyne H. M.'s Troopship	Pollard	Hongkong	11	Portsmouth.
	S I de Loyola	Riquer	Liverpool	9	Manilla.
	C Macallister	Alexander	Calcutta		London.
	R. Rubattino	Merello	Bombay		Genoa.
	W Hall	Lang	Calcutta		Hamburg.
	Gekko	Taylor	Fallsmouth	10	Chittagong.
	Ravenna	Crowe	Bombay		London.
10	Neghalia	Oosman	Red Sea Ports	13	Suez.
11	Laju	Smith	Singapore	11	Port Said F O
	V M (R Fgt).	Stork	Vladivostok		
	Tanjore	Barron	Bombay	12	Jeddah.
	C Macgregor	Tilbury	Madras	11	London.
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	13	Hodeida.
	Zuid Holland	Guthrie	Batavia	11	Rotterdam.
12	A Behie	Poydenot	Marseilles	13	Australia.
13	Duke of Argyll	Prentice	Sydney		London.
	Carradale	Dickman	London		Kurrachee.
	India	Johnston	London	14	Brisbane.
	Mozambique	Mendes	Zanzibar	13	Lisboa.

Aden, 13th June 1892.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decretal Order.

78-91—Little, S. F and N—Charles Agnew Turner vs Javervahoo widow and others—Brown & Co. Payne, G and S, and Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

495-91—Balkrishna V N K—Narayen Vasudeo Date vs Trimbuck Vyankuiraya Barthi and another—Bhaishunker and K.

117-92—Ardesir, H and D—Sorabjee Edulje vs Mooljee Hansraj and another—T A Bland and B and P.

173-92—Conroy and B—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Meghjee Toolsidas and another—Bhaishunker and K—(Settled.)

198-92—Ardesir, H and D—Assur Veerjee vs Hunmuntrao Hurdeodas and others.

217-92—In person—Damoderdas Toolsidas vs Thakar Thakursey Narronjee.

224-91—Thakurdas, D and Co—Najmoodin Tyabjee and another vs Jafferjee Hussonally and another.

225-92—Ardesir, H and D—Biharilal Roopram and another vs Luchmondas Amichand and others—Payne, G & S.

237-92—Mansuklal, D and J—Mooljee Devidas vs Sha Magon Ganpat and others.

241-92—In person—Thucker Ghillabai Ludha vs Tookaram Ramjee and another.

256-92—Payne, G and S—Narayen Hari vs Bapujee Cooverjee and another.

260-92—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Eduljee Lam vs Jassum bin Mahomed Feed.

Postponed Long Causes.

357-91—K. J. Mantri—Prangovind Shewaprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland—In person—K D Shroff and E and G.

395-91—Little, S, F and N—Dwarkadas Ramdas vs Tricum las Vussonjee—Wadia and G.

Defended New Long Causes.

39-92—Bhaishunker and K—Luckmidas Khimjee vs Ebrahim Noordin—Nanu and H.

74-92—Bicknell and M—Damodar Kashinath Putwardhan vs Harry Vishwanath Putwardhun—E Wilkinson.

79-92—Edgelow and G—Tulsidas Purshotumdas and another vs Lalloobhai Pranvulab and others—Tyabjee and D.

85-92—Tyabjee and D—Khatijabai and another vs Ambabai—Janardhan and A.

643-90—In person—Ballaram Gungaram vs Hasilkhan bin Alumkhan—In person.

200-87—Tyabjee D and J—Cashulal Mithalal vs Madhavrao Bhaskerjee and another—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

240-91—T A Bland,—Gamaji Akhajee vs The Ripon M Co—Nanu and H—Part heard.

595-91—Edgelow and G—Kerson Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram and another—Chitnis, M and M.

545-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S, F and N.

567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbaai Kabhibai and another—Bhaishunker and K and L, S, F and N.

27-90—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbhai—Chitnis, M and M.

392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N, and C M and M.

67-91—Mirza H K—Leherchund Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Michell, Lt-Col, Bengal, A A G, from leave, from England.
Sharpe, Capt, Ms, A A Genl, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 19.

Rodick, Major, Bengal, R Fus, on duty, from Quetta.
Webb-Ware, Lt, 7th Bo Lancers, on leave, to Jacobabad.

JUNE 20.

Michell, Lt-Col, Bengal, A A G, from leave, to Calcutta.
Lucas, Major, Bo, Comt, on duty, to Simla.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	7 40	6 57	6 77	7 49
Monday June, 20	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 01
Total	7 40	6 57	6 77	7 50
Total fall to 20th June, 1891	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total fall to 20th June, 1890	19 93	24 85	22 78	13 53

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 19th June, 1892:—

	Ghadechi. In. cts.	Dhola. In. cts.	Jetalsar. In. cts.
Previously reported	3 56	4 94	2 38
Saturday, June 18	0 8	0 77	0 00
Total	3 64	5 71	2 38

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·639	W S W	4	102·5	84·6	36	..	0·76	—0·39
Agra	29·652	S W	6	106·0	81·4	32	..	0·49	—0·68
Cawnpore	29·673	W	6	101·0	81·6	47	..	3·12	..
Allahabad	29·610	W S W	6	102·4	82·2	40	..	4·08	+2·23
Jhansi	29·613	N N W	4	101·5	84·7	39	..	4·16	+2·32
Jacobabad	29·680	S E	7	105·4	82·6	42	..	0·12	+0·12
Karachi	29·715	W S W	12	91·0	87·7	69	..	..	—0·06
Ajmere	29·711	N W	7	98·8	83·5	38	..	0·63	—0·04
Deesa	29·758	W	..	103·4	81·7	57	..	0·29	—0·17
Rajkot	29·7.0	N W	11	101·9	75·7	70	..	2·73	+1·00
Veraval	29·811	W	13	89·6	8·2	74	..	1·78	..
Neemuch	29·753	W	10	94·8	74·6	50	0·45	1·69	+0·35
Indore	29·742	N W	5	95·0	72·1	68	..	4·99	+0·94
Saugor	29·679	W S W	3	100·4	77·6	41	..	1·37	—1·13
Jubbulpore	29·711	W S W	1	95·0	75·1	55	0·10	4·10	—1·11
Hoshangabad	29·741	S W	4	97·1	78·6	65	..	5·49	+1·14
Khandwa	29·763	N W	8	93·2	79·8	56	...	4·19	+1·22
Raipur	29·6·7	W S W	7	98·9	79·5	61	..	5·78	+0·01
Nagpur	29·699	N	6	101·3	84·3	37	..	1·93	—3·76
Amraoti	29·720	W N W	4	98·8	89·8	43	..	1·88	—2·35
Akola	29·753	N W	9	97·4	8·3	55	0·06	4·90	+1·99
Surat	29·791	W	L	93·2	79·1	79	..	11·50	+9·33
Malegaon	29·802	W N W	9	92·9	72·1	56	..	4·98	+1·71
Bombay	29·823	N W	7	87·9	81·3	84	0·12	7·51	—3·42
Poona	29·845	W	9	95·5	71·4	80	0·44	4·39	+1·55
Sholapur	29·790	N N W	6	95·7	74·0	68	..	5·49	+1·64
Ratnagiri	29·812	N	5	85·4	78·9	23	..	36·13	+15·70
Belgaum	29·819	W N W	?	82·3	68·2	81	..	5·68	+0·92
Goa	29·831	N	5	86·1	76·4	81	0·08	18·58	..
Karwar	29·822	Calm.	3	81·2	74·7	86	6·06	20·25	—6·67
Mangalore	29·851	E S E	1	84·8	74·4	89	0·12	12·10	—14·39
Calicut	29·891	S S W	8	84·2	74·4	92	0·68	9·96	—14·48
Cochin	29·895	N W	M	86·3	72·6	90	0·39	7·60	—12·30
Bangalore	29·81.	S W	6	88·2	68·9	79	..	1·84	—0·31
Secunderabad	29·783	W N W	5	91·6	74·8	72	..	5·13	+2·45
Masuliptm.	29·746	S	5	96·6	89·1	92	..	4·90	+1·81
Bellary	29·835	Calm.	8	95·4	75·9	61	..	0·75	—0·35
Cuddapah	29·795	N W	..	96·1	78·9	69	..	3·82	+1·59
Madras	29·777	S W	12	93·7	77·2	68	..	2·81	+1·22
Coimbatore	29·817	W	6	85·8	75·8	89	..	0·22	—1·68
Trichinopoly	29·812	W	6	104·1	75·9	69	1·77	2·41	+1·70
Negapatam	29·7·6	W	5	98·6	75·7	67	0·24	1·28	+·20
Colombo	29·830	W	11	85·5	79·0	83	0·20	3·25	—3·43

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·20 (8·49); E. G. H. = 0·19 (6·69); G. T. H. = 0·19 (6·57); C. P. = 0·13 (7·38).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of an unimportant local fall at Bangalore and Ajmere, the barometer has risen by moderate or small amounts in all parts of India. Highest readings continue to be recorded in Ceylon, while low readings obtain in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Gradients are moderately steep in Central India, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab and the south of Peninsula, but elsewhere they are slight. Pressure reads below the normal in Mysore and at Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Karwar and above it elsewhere, the excess being greatest over Sind, Rajputana, Central India and Gujrat. Winds on the West Coast are northerly, which is a very unusual direction for this time of year. Elsewhere the prevailing winds are from the north-west and south-west. The force has been light to moderate. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Khandwa, 14 at Rajkot, Neemuch, Allahabad and Karwar, and 12 at Calicut and Akola. The maximum temperature is now above the average in several places and the highest maximum was 105° at Agra and Jacobabad. Nights are more or less hot in Rajputana, Mysore, at most stations in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency and at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Jhansi, but are rather cool in other places. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (68°). Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are almost overcast at Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Calicut, Bangalore and Secunderabad, and partially clouded in several other districts. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (1·77") and light to moderate showers are reported from Neemuch, Jubulpore, Akola, Bombay, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Negapatam and Colombo. Pressure is abnormally high over Sind and Gujarat, and northerly winds are blowing on and off the West Coast from Veraval southwards as far as Karwar. The barometric changes are unusual, and the isobars indicate that the weather to the southwestwards of Calicut in the Arabian Sea is squally and rainy. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, but that between Karwar and Bombay has altogether disappeared: hence light to moderate showers are probable on the Malabar Coast, and to the north of Karwar little or no rain is likely. Altogether the chart shows fair weather conditions such as usually obtain before the setting in of the monsoon rains. The weather will, however, very probably become unsettled in the course of a few days. At present conditions appear to be favourable for more rain in Ceylon, the south of the Peninsula, and on and off the Malabar Coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

During the past two days the barometer has risen almost everywhere, but the general distribution is unchanged. Readings are lowest along the foot of the hills and highest in the extreme south. Wind, which was variable on the west coast yesterday, has shifted to north: hence the monsoon is quite interrupted, over the west coast. Over the Bay conditions are more normal and wind is southerly, but force is low elsewhere. Directions generally westerly, in consequence of which weather is much finer than usual and temperature rising almost everywhere, but particularly in the north-west of India. The mean temperature is above the normal except in Central India. Rainfall yesterday over the Peninsula, Burma, Assam and in the east and north of Bengal was fairly general; but light to-day. Distribution is the same, but the fall is heavier in north-east India, and the weather is very fine in north-west India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th June, 1892.

(Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·702
Temperature of the Air	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	176
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	7·39
" " year	7·50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

THE *London Gazette* of May 27 under the heading "Notices to Debtors in lieu of Personal Service of Bankruptcy Notices and Petitions, and of Applications to Commit for Contempt of Court," contained the name of Earl Clancarty, on a bankruptcy petition, presented by Samuel Lewis, bill broker; date of hearing, June 4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SILVER JEWELLERY.—The Latest English Designs and also the Best Indian Designs of European Manufacture, beautifully designed and finished. Bracelets from Rs. 3 each. Necklaces from Rs. 4. Brooches from Rs. 3.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC BELLS, Rs. 3; complete with Battery push and wires Rs. 8. Hand Telephones Rs. 4, complete Stations from Rs. 18. Spare Material, Switche, Wires, large stock always on hand.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

LOVELY CEYLON TEA.—Fresh, Pure, and Unadulterated. Re. 1 per lb. Packet. Liberal Discount to Trade, Messes, Clubs.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 4 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

AN ENGLISH LADY WANTS BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a European Private Family. Terms must be moderate. Address "J. C," care of this Paper.

QUALITY being the first consideration.—Cheapest House in India for TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, CIGAR, CIGARETTE, TOBACCO, SMOKING REQUISITES, &c., &c.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS, SILK, from Rs. 10-8; Alpacca Rs. 6. Good Neat Natural Handles, Fox's Paragon Frames.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a Bar MAID. Salary Rs. 70. Apply "P." care of this Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

ELECTRIC LIGHT for Medical, Dentist, or Domestic use, with Dry Batteries (Sensational Novelty) portable, durable, simple, and cheap. Incandescent Globes of all sizes and powers.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, etc., skilfully REPAIRED at Reasonable Rates.—C. A. CUTTRISS & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Fort.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

POONA SEASON.—THE POONA HOTEL is a First-Class Upper-Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally and conveniently situated, is open to westerly breeze, and affords all the comforts of a home. Terms Moderate.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap. Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!! WATERPROOFS!!! Just Landed per s. s. Shannon. Of best make sorts and sizes for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Girls.—At HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

CRANDALL TYPE-WRITERS Rs. 260 each. Apply AGENT, BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 72, Medows Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

18, Nothingham Place, York Gate, Regents' Park, N. W.—Visitors to London will find elegant accommodation, with First Class Board, at the above address. The house is situated in a most central position, being only two minutes' walk from Baker Street Station and within easy access to all Theatres. Highly recommended For Terms, &c., apply to Miss FURRELL, 18, Nottingham Place.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES, complete Leclanches, 2 pints, Rs. 2. Dry Batteries, best make, Rs. 2. Dry Batteries for Electric Light or Motor, Rs. 3. Daniels. Bunsens, and other Batteries Rs. 3.—C. JOST and Co. 13-15, Hornby Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD WATCHES by ROTHERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 42, Medows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRIC FANS, WORKED BY DRY BATTERIES. Electric Chairs, Tables, Medical Boxes, Electric Strong Rooms, Money Safes, Cash Boxes Electric Carpets, &c.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

YOU MAY not be able to see through a BRICK WALL. Try GREGORY'S BINOCULARS.—O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.: Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

DR. ARDESIR DORABJEE,

DENTAL SURGEON,

6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

NEXT TO St. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY

AWARDED 14 MEDALS,

Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:

8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY,

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,

BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE............ Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR.

MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at the premises, at 4-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1892, by order of the first mortgagee, Ludhabhai Ebrahim, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lukhmidas Purshotam, under the power of sale reserved under an indenture of mortgage, dated 8th March, 1889, and of further charge dated 18th June, 1889.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement, dwelling-house and chawl standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bhendy Bazar Road, outside the Fort in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 321 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3638 and 2795, survey Nos. 1572, 1571, and 1039, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 62, 71, 8031, Street Nos. 3, 5, 152 158, and 7 C 15 and bounded as follows, on the west partly by the property of Bai Sarabai Tilur, and partly by the property of Gogari Mohola Musjid, on the south by the property of Borah Bharaly Molakjee, and on the north by the second Paidhoni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsey, and Cama, Solicitors for vendor or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, June 21, 1892. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TREASURY CHEST, COPPER AND BRASS POTS, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Punamchand Khushalchand, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of beds, pillows, iron treasury chest, empty boxes, pictures, mirrors, clock, brass lamps, globe lamps, springs, copper tub, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of copper and brass pots, wooden cupboard, table, grinding stones, empty boxes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 21, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

THE commercial and financial advices conveyed by Reuter's telegrams of Saturday were chronicled in our report of that evening's date, and no further news is since to hand by that medium.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	4,83,203
" " Branches	Inc. "	2,52,196
Other Deposits	Dec. "	24,43,270
Government Securities	" "	5,45,853
Loans "	" "	24,28,261
Bills Discounted	" "	10,53,925
Cash with other Banks	" "	96,586
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	25,48,767

With the subsidence of the feeling which led to unusual provision being made in financial circles to meet anticipated demands apart from the ordinary course of business, the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, after its large falling off shown at the close of the week before last, continues to increase, the addition of 25½ lakhs, disclosed by the Statement issued this afternoon, bringing it up to some 170¾ lakhs. There had been, it is true, considerable withdrawals of Private Deposits, aggregating 24¼ lakhs, during the week covered by the return; but these had been counterbalanced by a diminution in Loans, while Bills Discounted, as might be expected from the very quiet state into which trade has now fallen, show the considerable decrease of 10½ lakhs. The other noticeable items in the Return are the reduction of 5¼ lakhs in the amount of Government Securities held by the Bank, and a sensible increase in Public Deposits.

COTTON.—There has been rather more enquiry in this market to-day, especially from local consumers; but only a moderate business has been done in the aggregate, and the feeling has been quiet, while prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Exporters have bought 900 bales consisting of 400 Dharwars, at Rs. 183; 200 each of Bengals at Rs. 171; and Beejapur at Rs. 174; and 100 Laria Ginned, at Rs. 174-8; while the Mills have taken 1,450 bales made up of 500 Barsee, at Rs. 184; 350 Karanja, at Rs. 174; and 300 each of Kuddie, at Rs. 180; and Ujein, at Rs. 166 per candy.

WHEAT has been neglected to a great extent by shippers, and only a small business has transpired; but there has been no further movement in rates.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been strong and active, a considerable export business having been reported. *Linseed* has further advanced 3 annas per cwt. to Rs. 7-4-0 from Rs. 7-6-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,242	bales.
Wheat	30,742	cwts.
Linseed	5,464	"
Rapeseed	4,616	"
Poppyseed	634	"
Groundnuts	1,216	"
Castorseed	4,111	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. There is not much tonnage offering; but shippers' requirements are very small. The ready steamer, "Freshfield" has been taken up by a speculator, and berthed for Dunkirk at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 3 17-32d. per Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 9-16d. for Demand, a little being given both ways; but rates weakened rapidly thereafter. For Credits, 1s. 3 11-16d. was the opening rate for three months' sight Bills, at which nothing coming out, 1s. 3 21-32d. was offered with the same result. A few odd lots are reported to have found a purchaser at 1s. 3⅝d.; and the market closed weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits 3	do.	1s. 3⅝ to 21-32d.	"
Francs 3	do.	1·64½ to 1·65	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak and declining in the earlier part of the day, and bargains in Fours were booked as low as 107 9-16 for the next settlement, and 107⅝ for the July account; but afterwards a rally took place, and nearly the whole of the decline was recovered, closing quotations being 108 for cash; 107 13-16 to ⅞ for the end of this month; and 107½ for the July account. 107½ is still named for the other denomination.

SHARES remain quiet in tone with next to no business passing on any line, and rates are virtually unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 18, as compared with the statement of June 11, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	June 11. Rs.	June 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,41,092	56,60,889
Do. do. at Branches	38,00,748	40,52,944
Other Deposits	3,87,36 221	3,62,92,951
Post Bills	4,316	4,363
Cash Credits, undrawn	39,08,532	11,18,503
Rs.	6,51,43,909	6,35,79,650
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,19,83,327	1,14,42,474
Cash Credits on do. do.	89,50,368	87,82,326
Loans do. do. do.	1,73,01,837	1,48,73,576
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,308	3,083
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,14,41,506	1,03 87,581
Stamps, &c.	23,273	19,625
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,452		
Applied in reduction ... " 2,85,000		
	3,92,452	3,92,452
Bullion	5,59,806	4,41,310
Cash Balances with other banks	2,61,186	1,64,600
Cash and Currency Notes	1,45,23,856	1,70,72,623
Rs.	6,51,43,909	6,35,79,650

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

The Turkish route is right.

The Moulmein route to Siam is interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

The Saigon-Bangkok route is interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	10	p.m.	20	55
Teheran	20	1	7 p.m.	..	36
Suez	20	2	40 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 20th June, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	10	—	8
" Kurrachee	..	8	—	1
" Madras	1	32	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 19.

10 p.m.	83·3

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	85·3
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KHAN—June 20, at her residence, No. 137, Chundunwady, opposite Wadia's Atushbehram, Bai Roopabai, widow of Framjee Bhikhajee Khan. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

ROSS—June 18, at Clerk Road, Mahalakshmi, Bombay, Priscilla Sophia "Cilla," the dearly beloved daughter of Frederick George and Priscilla Ross, aged 6 months and 3 days.—(English and American papers please copy.)

ADEN.

BIRTH.

O'DONNELL—June 12, at Aden, the wife of Captain G B O'Donnell, Assistant Resident, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

OSBORNE—May 31, at Regent's-park, the wife of Captain Osborne, of the Carabiniers, of a daughter.

SMITH—May 23, at Blackheath, the wife of Captain Stanley Smith, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOOD—CLARKE—May 7, at Nanaimo, British Columbia, Henry Leslie Good, H M's Customs, son of the late Capt Good, H M's 70th and 24th Regts, to Mary Serina, daughter of late Col J T Clarke, H M's Madras Staff Corps, and grand-daughter of late R Clarke, Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—May 29, at Eastbourne, A Andrews, late of Calcutta, aged 56.

BAKER—May 27, at Ealing Dean, Charlotte Coostria, wife of A Baker, and daughter of late W Denman, 14th Bombay Native Infantry, aged 56.

BRIGGS—May 25, at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, Major-Genl W Briggs, late Bengal S C, son of late Col J F Briggs, K H, of Strathairly, Fifeshire.

CAMPBELL—May 27, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, F H P Campbell, late Ceylon Civil Service, aged 69.

FLEMYNG—June 1, at 9, Colville-gardens, Nottinghill, Charlotte, widow of Lieut-Genl G F Flymyng, of Her Majesty's Indian (Bengal) Army, aged 82.

HICKS—May 26, at Clanricarde-gardens, Major-Genl F J Hicks (Retired), late Madras S C, aged 56.

KANE—May 27, at Cardiff, M Kane, M D, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army (Retired List).

MOORE—May 29, in London, O H Moore, of the E I Ry, Calcutta, aged 47.

SANDFORD—May 26, at Windsor, J D Sandford, M A, late H M's Bengal Civil Service, barrister-at-law, fourth son of the late Ven Archdeacon Sandford, aged 59.

STEPHENSON—June 2, at Notting-hill, Major-Genl F I Stephenson, Bengal (Retired List).

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1892.

IT is a permissible thing to say that the place of the Bengali in politics is, properly, outside of them. This, indeed, is the text of a sermon which has long been familiar to us in India, and the preaching upon which does not always and necessarily betoken illiberality. But when Sir Lepel Griffin takes it up we know well enough that the treatment of the theme will not suffer from an abundance of charity and of human sympathy. We know well enough what to expect, and no phrase that is employed is contemptuous enough to come upon us by surprise. The gardener—presumably a Briton, as one recounter of the story remarked—who crushed a toad under a brick with the crushing "I'll larn you to be a toad," must once have heard Sir Lepel casually unbosoming himself concerning Babus; or possibly—for the date of this same gardener's appearance in the world is uncertain—he may have been the inspirer of Sir Lepel Griffin's method of coming out with what he has to say about people whom he does not like. Any way, we all knew, long before he began to write for the *Fortnightly* an article on "the Place of the Bengali in Politics," what he was going to say, and how he would say it. The Bengali is once more the ass who masquerades in the skin of the lion. He and those who agitate with him in the halls of the National Congress are as fit for representative institutions as monkeys. He is smooth, subtle, and cowardly, and shows himself everywhere, except where there is danger to his skin. Humanitarian viceroys may come and go, but the Babu remains, "ridiculous and impossible." The manlier races of the Peninsula despise him, and if he had a Parliament of his own, and could repeal the Arms Act, his policy would recoil upon himself, for "the bearded Sikhs and broad-backed Pathans, with their girdles stuck full of strange weapons, would sweep him and his fellows into the Bay of Bengal." We do not know how many of Sir Lepel Griffin's readers will take pleasure in all this. To us it seems a waste of phrases. One round objurgation would have summed it all up, and saved nine solid pages of writing. No one would think of wasting an hour in arraigning some poor creature for being entirely contemptible when the door was open and the staircase was beneath. For his own purpose then Sir Lepel Griffin, whose hatred of the Bengali seems of a kind that is scarcely suitable for literary expression, would have done well to give more prompt and direct vent to his Babumania. Better still, of course, would it have been not to go out of his way to proclaim, in any form, his hatred of a people who, after all, bleed when you prick them, and manifest some few other tokens of being "humans," with sensibilities of their own, and with a stubborn reluctance, we suppose, to believe that they were sent into the world to be insulted by people who draw pensions for having once taken part in ruling the Indian people. It seems to us that no particular advantage is to be got by persuading the Bengali Babu that if certain brilliant Englishmen could have their way there would be no room for him in his own land. The Bengalis who read Sir Lepel Griffin's paper—though we should advise them not to do so—will ask themselves: "If this is what the ruling class have to say of us, what is to be left to us, what is to be done with us?" The Bengali is with us, and thus far, in spite of all his shortcomings, no one else has proposed to ostracise him. Even Sir Lepel Griffin would rather the Sikhs and the Pathans swept him into the Bay of Bengal than that he himself were called upon to suggest a method of wiping him off the face of the earth. He remains, therefore, and we have not yet been able to see how he is to be improved by daily being reminded that he is an entirely contemptible creature, or by being told that men who have been in all but the highest place in the administration hate him like poison, and expend all the forces of a literary style, which it is the fashion to call brilliant in trying to bring him into contempt in the eyes of the people of England. Sir Lepel Griffin, as we all know, distinguishes. No distinction will he make between Bengali and Bengali; but between Indian and Indian he distinguishes as between light and darkness. This is intelligible enough, but we are not sure that the Sikhs, Rajputs, and Mahrattas—the manly races as he calls them—in whom he sees every good quality, will quite appreciate the particular kind of favour which he shows them. The Mahratta, for instance, who sees how badly the unhappy Bengali fares at Sir Lepel Griffin's hands, may ask whether a writer who takes such infinite pleasure in scarifying one race of India can have a very consuming affection for other races. For the Mahratta, too, can be smooth and subtle; he can do well, like the Bengali, in the examination room; and if Sir Lepel Griffin had cared to borrow Mr. Maclean's views concerning one at least of the Mahratta castes he would have presented a picture of the Mahratta character not greatly different from that which he has drawn of the Bengali Babu. It is politic to be moderate, even in one's hatreds, and it may be doubted whether even the manly races whom Sir Lepel takes under his patronage will quite appreciate being brought on the scene for the too obvious purpose of setting in contrast the characteristics of another race. Besides, is Sir Lepel Griffin quite aware of the large promise that he has made in saying: "When the time comes, as I hope it may, when the manly races of India—the Sikhs, Rajputs, and Mahrattas—are ready and anxious to accept some place in the government of the country, either by popular representation, or by what would be, for India, some less revolutionary method, I believe that all true friends of India, who have served in the country, and whose first thought is for the benefit of the people, will be eager to meet them half-way, and to cheerfully allot to them a fair portion of the burdens of administration?" This is a promise which may some day be brought forward for fulfilment. Amongst the Mahrattas—using the word in its ethnic and not in its caste sense—there is no lack of men who are certainly anxious, and who think themselves ready, to accept their share in the burden of administration; and this passage, we suspect, will be read in the Deccan with a certain wonderment at finding that Sir Lepel Griffin can, on occasion, be beguiled by Congress heresies, even when most vehemently denouncing the Congress and all its ways. The impracticability of the suggestion will strike everyone. It must be the weak point of every scheme for the introduction of elective institutions in India that for some time to come they will be representative in unequal and inequitable proportions of the various races and interests. Yet here we have Sir Lepel Griffin relegating forty millions of Bengalis to the Bay of Bengal, and promising that place and power shall be given to the "manly races." But is this the standpoint from which an Anglo-Indian even of his wide experience and responsibility can profitably discourse upon the policy or impolicy of a measure like the Indian Councils Bill, which would have been laid down on much broader lines but for the determination that the executive should have power to guard against the predominance of races and castes and interests? Sir Lepel Griffin's article, therefore, comes to us less as a piece of political criticism than as a diatribe. From that point of view it is effective enough. At least we can hear his shrill denunciations of his unhappy victim, though whether it was worth while to utter them is quite another matter.

THE feasibility of a Pacific cable communication is occupying attention in Western America just now, Rear-Admiral Belknap, who has long been interested in the subject, having completed surveys and issued a report concerning them. Eight years ago the Admiral made surveys across the North Pacific with a view to recommending a northerly route from Kamschatka to Alaska. But the scheme, as might be expected, considering old traditions of the Pacific, the Admiral was bound to forsake as impracticable. The depth of the Pacific along the course he took with his flagship the Tuscarora were found to be even more than had been anticipated, and 4,600 fathoms of line failed to sound the bottom in more places than one. The laying of a cable under such disadvantages was rightly deemed impracticable. But the Admiral did not at once abandon his idea, and still searched for a northern route, taking the Kurile Islands, and Aleutian Islands to Alaska—Glory of Russia Bay, on Tanaga Island, to be the midway station. But the results of careful soundings led him to the conclusion that a cable here would be "a doubtful investment, commercially and financially, and not likely to be built soon if at all." Thus his attention was directed to the possibilities of a practicable southern route, and now a cable from Yokohama to California by way of the Bonin and Hawaiian Islands he declares "not only practicable but a project that is likely to be carried out in the not distant future." Along this route the depth of the sea is somewhat slighter, but three and three-quarter miles have been recorded in places, a depth quite sufficiently great for all purposes. It does not matter to the Admiral that the Bonin and Hawaiian Islands are independent, and the possibility of objection being taken by the existing Governments does not appear to trouble him. If the natives resist, so much the worse for the natives. The commerce of the Pacific is increasing, and is certain still further to increase, and either "the imperial flag of England, the starry ensign of the Great Republic, or the probable independent banner of Australia" will do what is wanted. Admiral Belknap deals with his subject not merely from an engineering point of view. His consideration of the probabilities of the cable being a financial success are discussed in a manner which would satisfy even a Chamber of Commerce. The Hawaiian Islands are of great importance and inestimable value, both as a strategic point and a commercial centre. The Bonin Islands offer especial advantages, whether as a telegraphic station or as a coal depot "in the coming day of cable extension and increased commercial activity." These then, must, if found necessary, be subsidised or annexed by one of the aforesaid powers, and Admiral Belknap anticipates no further difficulty. From Cape King to Port Lloyd, the work, it is believed, will be of the simplest, from Port Lloyd to Honolulu, the contour of the ocean bed is found to be far different from that of the Atlantic, which is almost a plateau, for six submarine mountains, whose heights range from seven to twelve thousand six hundred feet high, have been sounded, but the declivity is believed to be gradual and not likely to offer any serious obstruction. From this point to San Francisco the water is deep, but the declivity regular and gentle. It is anticipated that not only Japan, but Australia and New Zealand, as well as China, will join with America in carrying out this work should it be decided upon, but before anything is attempted the American Hydrographic Office is to make a supplementary survey, and for that purpose, we read, the steamer Albatross has already started on a cruise.

THE accounts of what has happened—or more probably of what has not happened—in Uganda are so extraordinary that it would be unwise in the last degree to attach credence to them until further information has reached England. When questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, before the mail left, Mr. Lowther said that the latest reports from Captain Williams were dated early in October; later telegrams show that some had been received up to the 31st of March, the substance of these being that the fighting was at an end, and that he hoped to come to terms with Mwanga. This, of course, provides no answer to the charges which have been made against the British officers in the service of the British East Africa Company by the Roman Catholic Missionaries. These are too shocking to be believed until a good deal more is known than is yet known about what actually occurred on the borders of the Victoria Nyanza at the beginning of the year. The Catholic missionaries have written home in an excited strain, asserting that they had been imprisoned by the English in a wretched mud fort, after having been subjected to shameful indignity. The pronouns in their accusation are inconveniently vague, so that when we read that "they" fired at the women and children who crowded round the missionaries, and that "they" put the muzzles of "their" rifles at the breasts of women and children, we are not sure how far it is intended to implicate Captains Lugard and Williams in the transaction. Father Guillerman's letter, which appears in the *Cologne Gazette*, is written in too excited a strain to be of much value as evidence. In the midst, however, of his protestations against cruelties which it is difficult to associate with the agents of the East African Company, there appears unconscious admission that the durance under which the missionaries allege they have been placed was not very severe. They refused to follow Captain Williams' instructions when he told them to accompany a certain chief to Kampila, and then, as Father Guillerman says, "We were taken into the fort and placed placed under shelter by the surgeon"—not a particularly barbarous method of treatment, we should have thought. As to the Maxim gun which "poured forth thousands of bullets against our poor flock"—well, we must hear a little more about that before believing too implicitly in it. It is clear from the missionary's letter that his sympathies are with Mwanga, the deposed King of Uganda, and that Captain Williams' offence is that he has declared, or is said to have declared, his intention to root out Mwanga's party. Apparently this party, which, absurd as it may seem, is recognized by the French missionaries as the Catholic party, has been beaten. There is not room enough in Uganda for Mwanga, the murderer of Bishop Hanington, and the slave releasing British East Africa Company, and if the latter have won in the conflict around Lake Nyanza so much the better for civilization. Civilization, however, does not gain by transferring to Darkest Africa the watch-words of religious controversy in Europe. It would be amusing, were it not hideously incongruous, to hear of fights between one set of savages calling themselves Catholics and another set of savages calling themselves Protestants. Unless we wish to make devils laugh, and to make Darkest Africa seem ever darker than it is, let us in the name of charity and civilization erase Protestant and Catholic from the record, and talk of Mwanga's men and Mwanika's men, without associating gentry of their class with one form of Christianity or another.

OUR correspondent "R. C.," whose identity with one of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council is not concealed, has shown very clearly that the Mhowra Bill, in addition to its other demerits, is intended as a preliminary to a further increase in the duty on liquor in the districts affected. It shows equally clearly that the apologists for the Bill have learnt nothing from experience. The familiar figures which "R. C." quotes have established the fact that Government have thus far done nothing by raising the duty on liquor beyond driving the people to illicit distillation. His contention of course is that since the consumption of liquor in the Thana District rose from 140,466 gallons in 1888-89 to 433,493 gallons in the succeeding year, when the foolish extra percentage experiment of 1887-88 was abandoned, and a moderate and practicable duty was resorted to low duty has done all the mischief. But this is putting the cart before the horse. The true reading of the statistics is that you cannot extravagantly increase the duty on liquor without driving people to irregular ways of supplying their wants. The consumption of licit liquor fell in 1888-89 to a little over 140,000 gallons from 262,000 gallons in the year before; that was one result of the extra percentage duty; the number of cases of illicit distillation rose in the same year to 606 from 373 in the previous year. This is an illustration of the working of an excessive duty, differing in no way from similar illustrations which are to be found scattered in abundance over the pages of fiscal history. Our correspondent remarks, "We cannot say that the increase of consumption is caused by any decrease of illicit distillation, because the number of illicit distillation cases of 1889-90 and 1890-91 are more than those of 1886-87 and 1887-88." No one has ever said that the decrease of illicit distillation caused the increase of licit consumption that set in in 1889-90; what has been said is that when the duties were brought back to a moderate rate licit consumption resumed its normal proportions, and illicit consumption was checked. The blundering of the Abkari Department was the sole cause of the wild variations exhibited in the returns of consumption in Thana in recent years. These variations are best shown in the returns from the sub-districts. Thus in the Kalyan taluka the gallons passed into consumption fell from 22,442 gallons in 1887-88 to 11,529 in 1888-89. In Bhiwndi the fall was even greater, *viz.*, from 13,052 gallons to 5,830, followed by a remarkable rush up to 41,850 gallons in 1889-90. In Salsette the drop was from 1,03,479 gallons in 1887-88 to 54,286 gallons, followed by a rebound to Rs. 1,52,950. If steadiness in the rate of consumption of excised liquors and in the yield of the duty therefrom is one of the marks of prudent and skilful administration, what is to be said of such a set of figures as these? It is a misnomer to speak of the step taken in 1889-90 as a reduction of duty; it was rather the abandonment of an experiment which has been described by Government themselves as disastrous, and a reversion to the previously existing state of things. Had a consistent and steady policy been resorted to we should have heard nothing of all this. But when Government in one year try to check licit consumption, and to increase their revenue by extravagant duties, and in another year have to check illicit consumption by retracing their steps, it is difficult to give them credit for consistency, or even for knowing their own business.

THE University of Gottingen has conferred the degree of Philosophiæ Doctor *honoris causa* upon Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, in recognition of the services rendered by him in the cause of Indian Epigraphy and Ancient History.

IN response to urgent representations made as to the need for improving conservancy arrangements in cantonments, the Government of India have placed an allotment of Rs. 94,000 at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief to carry out, as far as possible, the remedial measures necessary.

IN accordance with the request of the Committee and members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. L. Mackay has withdrawn his resignation as President of that body.

COLONEL PEACOCK, Resident at Jeypur, will act as Resident at Mysore on Colonel Henderson's proceeding on privilege leave, Major Thornton officiating at Jeypur.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RECEPTION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, JUNE 19.

Prince Bismarck, *en route* to his son's wedding at Vienna, has received a very warm ovation. Replying to an address presented to him at Dresden he said that his career was closed and that he would never again accept office.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A luncheon was given at the Imperial Institute on Saturday, on the occasion of the Press view of the Indian art brass section which opens on Tuesday.

The specimens are splendid, and comprise some from the Queen. The Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family are also exhibitors.

GERMAN SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

Advices from East Africa state that a force of Germans, under Commander Von Bulow, defeated Moshi on the 10th instant, capturing one gun and destroying two-thirds of his followers.

One European was killed, and Commander Von Bulow and another European were wounded on the German side. The remainder of Moshi's force retreated.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The death is announced of Mr. Lewis L. Dillwyn, the Gladstonian member for Swansea Town.

TROUBLES IN SIAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 20.

It will be remembered that in March last the *Pioneer* said that the Siamese were giving much trouble between Mokmai and Dazaung on the Salween. They had not withdrawn their posts from Sawlawi's territory on the eastern bank, and their soldiers if not actually engaged in dacoity on that part of the river, at least openly encouraged it and profited by it. News has now been received, which shows that the Eastern Karenni question has reached a stage when the British cannot much longer refrain from interfering. The Siamese officially notify that they are willing to let the forests of Eastern Karenni to any persons who are willing to pay them certain rates for the privilege.

Sawlawi, whose conduct bitherto has been above reproach, indeed—Sir Charles Crosthwaite and Sir Alexander Mackenzie have repeatedly spoken in the highest terms of his loyalty and energy—is reported to be showing impatience. This is not to be wondered at seeing the forests of Eastern Karenni constitute by far the greatest part of the wealth of his State, and he urges that he cannot pay his tribute if these are kept from him.

The conduct of the Siamese is all the more outrageous in that they promised after the mission of Mr. Ney Elias to withdraw their posts from the east bank of the Salween.

THE POONA GYMKHANA CRICKET PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

The Poona Cricket Season will commence next month, eleven matches being arranged up to date. The Poona team this year is rather strong in batting, but in bowling they are as bad as they were last season. The following is the list of the cricket fixtures—July 8 and 9—Gymkhana *vs.* Colaba Garrison, at Poona ; 15 and 16—Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Local Eleven ; 23 and 25—Gymkhana *vs.* the Bombay Y. M. C. Association, at Poona ; 28 and 29—Gymkhana *vs.* Ahmednagar, at Poona ; August 5 and 6—The Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Mhow, at Poona ; 10 and 11—Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Bombay Hindus, at Poona ; 15 and 16—Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana, at Bombay ; 25 and 26—Bombay Presidency *vs.* Bombay Parsees, at Bombay ; September 16 and 17—Poona Gymkhane *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana, at Poona ; 19, 20 and 21—Bombay Presidency *vs.* Parsees (return) at Poona ; and 30 and October 3—Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Secunderabad, at Poona.

A DURBAR IN JUNAGADH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JUNE 20.

Sir Charles Ollivant, K. C. I. E., Political Agent, Kathiawar, held to-day a durbar in the central hall of the Mohobat Madressa, in connection with the accession of his Highness Nawab Saheb Rasool Khanje Bahadur, to the Junagadh *gadi.* In opening the ceremony Sir Charles delivered an address congratulating hisHighness on his accession, and on his having at his side a faithful friend of the State in the person of Vizir Bahauddinbhai, who, he said, had since thirty years with great force of character, continued to influence not less powerfully than unpretentiously the policy of the State, and owing to whom his Highness now found at the helm of the administration a Dewan of proved service, who was universally respected. Sir Charles Ollivant aptly referred to the striking coincidence of this day being the anniversary of the accession of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, which he considered a happy omen of a long and prosperous reign. A suitable reply to this address was eloquently given by his Highness the Nawab Saheb, who requested Sir Charles to convey the due expression of his warm sense of gratitute to the Government of her Imperial Majesty for their kind recognition of his succession to the Junagadh *gadi.* His Highness further said that he fully recognized the solemn responsibility Providence had been pleased to impose upon him, and that he would endeavour to maintain justice and to promote progress in the various branches of administration, setting before him the noble example of her Imperial Majesty, who is a paragon of a ruler. In conclusion his Highness thanked Sir Charles for his very interesting and instructive address, for the sympathetic allusions made by Sir Charles to his Highness's late brother and father, and for the good wishes and interest manifested towards himself at the end of the ceremony. His Highness thankfully received the congratulations of the assembled European and Native gentlemen, and the proceedings terminated after the usual distribution of *pan-supari* and *attar*.

THE STEAMER NUBIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The steamer Nubia was floated to-day, and proceeded on her voyage, having sustained no damages.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 18.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, left here for Bombay this evening.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee, left here for Bombay this morning.

The s. s. Persia sailed on the 18th instant from Liverpool for Bombay.

SUEZ, JUNE 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 18.

The Malwa arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 20.

The Thibet arrived here at day-light to-day.

PENANG, JUNE 20.

The Venetia left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 20.

The s. s. Ganges arrived here this afternoon.

Mail steamer Valetta from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surate quiet.

Good Dhollera 3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 96⅝

3 per cent. Rentes .... 99½ ex-coupon.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 107½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper.......... 70

4½ per cent. „ 69⅝

Bar Silver 40⅞

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN MILTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Strange as it may appear, if there are any descendants of Milton now alive they are to be found in the Madras Presidency, or some other part of India. In the *Edinburgh Review*, for October, 1815, in a critique on Godwin's "Lives of Milton's Nephews," the following passage occurs :—"Milton's direct descendants can only exist, if they exist at all, among the posterity of his youngest and favourite daughter Deborah, afterwards Mrs. Clarke, a woman of cultivated understanding, and not unpleasing manners, known to Richardson and Professor Ward, and patronised by Addison, who intended to have procured a permanent provision for her, and presented with fifty guineas by Queen Caroline. Her affecting exclamation is well-known on seeing her father's portrait for the first time more than thirty years after his death :—'Oh, my father, my dear father !' she spoke of him, says Richardson, with great tenderness ; she said he was delightful company, the life of the conversation, not only by a flow of subject, but by unaffected cheerfulness and civility. This is the character of him, whom Dr. Johnson represents as a morose tyrant, drawn by one of the supposed victims of his domestic oppression. Her daughter, Mrs. Foster, for whose benefit Dr. Newton and Dr. Birch procured *Comus* to be acted, survived all her children. The only child of Deborah Milton, of whom we have any accounts besides Mrs. Foster, was Caleb Clarke, who went to Madras in the first years of the eighteenth century, and who then vanishes from the view of the biographers of Milton. We have been enabled, by accident, to enlarge a very little this appendage to his history. It appears from an examination of the Parish Register of Fort St. George that Caleb Clarke, who seems to have been Parish clerk of that place from 1717 to 1719, was buried there on the 26th of October of the latter year. By his wife Mary, whose original surname does not appear, he had three children born at Madras, *viz.*, Abraham, baptised on the 2nd of June, 1703 ; Mary, baptised on the 17th March, 1706, and buried on December 15 of the same year ; and Isaac, baptised the 13th of February, 1711. Of Isaac no further account appears. Abraham, the great-grandson of Milton, in September, 1725, married Anna Clarke, and the baptism of his daughter, Mary Clarke, is registered on the 2nd April, 1727. With her all notices of this family cease. But as neither he nor any of his family, nor his brother Isaac died at Madras, and as he was only twenty-four years of age at the baptism of his daughter, it is probable that the family migrated to some other part of India, and that some trace of them might yet be discovered by examination of the Parish registers of Calcutta and Bombay. If they had returned to England they could not have escaped the curiosity of the admirers and historians of Milton. We cannot apologise for the minuteness of this genealogy, or for the eagerness of our desires that it should be enlarged. We profess that superstitious veneration for the memory of that greatest of poets, which regards the slightest relic of him as sacred ; and we cannot conceive either true poetical sensibility, or a just sense of the glory of England, to belong to that Englishman who would not feel the strongest emotions at the sight of a descendant of Milton discovered in the person even of the most humble and unlettered of human beings. While the grandson of Milton resided at Madras in a position so humble as to make the office of Parish clerk an object of ambition, it is somewhat remarkable that the elder brother of Addison should have been the Governor of that settlement. The Hon'ble Gulston Addison died there in the year 1709."

As it seems that the search was confined to the Registers of St. Mary's Church,in Fort St. George, and as no attempt seems to have been made to trace the family in other parts of Madras or elsewhere in India, I think if search were made in other parish registers for these Clarkes and their descendants, their subsequent abode might be discovered. Also, it is not unlikely that if there is any representative of Milton now living, he and others may be aware of the fact though it may not be generally known. If you will kindly insert this letter search might be made in Parish registers, and perhaps, too, some of your readers may know or have heard of a descendant of Milton at a later date than has hitherto been recorded by any of his biographers, and be able to supply the desired information.—Yours, &c.,

Madras. JOHN BRADSHAW.

THE MAURITIUS DISASTER.

IN consequence of a request made to Rev. A. York-Browne, it was decided to devote the offertories at the services at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday last to the fund started for the relief of the poor people who suffered by the recent cyclone at Mauritius. The offertory amounted to Rs. 260, and the Rev. A. York-Browne has had other subscriptions promised. The amount collected will be sent to Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRACKENBURY, now acting as Manager of the North-Western Railway, is confirmed in the substantive appointment of Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

SANCTION has been accorded to the creation of a general police district for all lands occupied by the North-Western Railway, except those in British Baluchistan. The enrolment of a police force therein is sanctioned.

DR. R. D. THOMAS, House Surgeon of the Mission Hospital, Kashmir, died on the 10th June of cholera. He had been ten years in Kashmir, and had won the esteem of all classes of the people. The Lahore paper says that he was a native of the N.-W. P., and educated at Allahabad and Calcutta. Before coming to Kashmir he had been in the S. P. G. Mission at Delhi. His loss will be severely felt.

THE Postmaster-General has announced that after June 1 the charge heretofore made in England for re-directed letters will be abolished. The charge for redirected post-cards, book packets, newspapers, and parcels remains the same. A new classification of matter which may be sent by "book post" has also been issued, while books and newspapers posted unpaid will henceforward be charged double postage at their own rate instead of double letter rate as before.

A HAVAS' telegram reports that the stores of the great flour mills at Corbeil, in the Department Seine et Oise, have been burned down. It is estimated that 100,000 bags of wheat have been destroyed.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

A DERBY CROWD.

THOSE who were at Epsom, on Derby Day, this year might have thought the scene one of feverish confusion, especially if it was their first visit to the historical Downs. Of course, one heard many complaints about the difficulty of getting to and from the paddock, and the usual other stock growls, for an Englishman always has his growl. It is his privilege, and he never forgets the fact. Hustled and jostled, temper-tried, weary and worn, were many thousands of folk at Epsom on Wednesday last ; but the generality of people who go racing now-a-days must expect a little squeezing, crushing, pushing, and struggling. The average Englishman would no more be happy without these mild excitements than he would be satisfied without his grumble. If there were no squeezing, crushing, pushing, and struggling at Epsom it would arise from the fact that few people were there. And the crowd, the multitude, the gay surging throng, make *the* fun, *the* sight at Epsom. Talk about the gathering of the clans, why one sees a small nation every year at Epsom. Where all the people come from, where they all go to, how they got there, and how they mean to all get away before the clock moves round another twenty-four hours are mysteries to those who look for the first time on a Derby crowd.

EPSOM FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The arrangements are now more complete and better than ever they were. Fifty years ago the runners for the Derby were usually quartered any where within four or six miles of the course, and were saddled at several different places within the immediate vicinity. Some horses used to be saddled at the Warren, some in the valley, some at Sherwood's stables, and others under the park palings of the Durdans. The betting at that time was transacted on the brow of the hill, near Tattenham Corner, and it was a matter of no small difficulty for the owner of a horse to see his candidate have a few last words with his trainer and jockey, and return to the betting men so as to make and arrange his gambles and wagers satisfactorily. This difficulty was experienced in 1836 by Lord George Bentinck, who felt sure that Lord Jersey's Bay Middleton would secure the race if he were fit and well, for had not the colt, by Sultan, won the Two Thousand Guineas, and in that very race put paid to the account of Lord George's Elis. Now not until the flag was about to descend could Lord George have a chat with Bay Middleton's trainer. He then learned that the horse could not possibly be better. Then he had to gallop hard to the place where the book-makers congregated, but he was in time to take £2,000 to £1,000 three times about Bay Middleton, who in the hands of J. Robinson, ran home an easy winner by two lengths. This was a great performance, seeing that Gladiator was second, Venison third, Slane fourth, and Alfred fifth. Some folks have said that this was the best field that ever started for the Derby.

A TURF DICTATOR AT WORK.

Lord George Bentinck was not slow to see that the management of the Epsom Meeting could be vastly improved, and he went to Mr. Dorling, the clerk of the course, with a determination that a change for the better should be made. He offered to lend Mr. Dorling £5,000 on condition that the horses should be saddled just in front of the grandstand. Mr. Dorling raised many objections, but, as was usual with him, Lord George had his way. Of course, as we all know, provisions very similar to these have now become the law of the Turf—at least, they are enforced by the stewards at meetings. Indeed, many of the improvements and changes for the better which have since been carried out at Epsom were suggested, if not inaugurated, by Lord George Bentinck, who was one of the cleverest and firmest dictators that the Turf has ever had. And yet, Lord George never achieved the one great triumph for which he toiled and schemed—namely, to win the Derby.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK'S MISFORTUNE.

Grey Momus, Gaper, and other horses in his large and costly stud disappointed him one after the other, and at the Goodwood Meeting of 1846, when Lord George was at the zenith of his fame, the sporting world was astonished to hear that he had sold all his horses at a very moderate price indeed. Mr. Mostyn bought the lot from Bay Middleton to the jockey little Kitchener, for £10,000, and Lord George had himself given £4,000 for Bay Middleton directly after he had won the Derby to which I have already referred. Monsieur Gambetta is credited with the remark that all things come to him who waits. A great many owners have waited in vain for the honour of winning the Blue Ribbon of the Turf. Lord George could endure it no longer ; but had a little more patience possessed his soul he would have been rewarded. Among the stud he disposed of was a bay colt, by Touchstone, out of his famous mare, Crucifix. He was called Surplice, and in 1848 he won the Derby, in Lord Clifden's colours, from sixteen others, and his chance was so highly esteemed that no more than even money could be had about him at the fall of the flag. In September, Surplice won the St. Leger, and a week after Lord George Bentinck was found dead in a meadow on the Welbeck Abbey estate.

THE DERBY OF SURPLICE.

Writing of Surplice and the Derby reminds me—especially after the strange case of "Mr. Orme"—that it was well-known to the horse's owner and trainer that an attempt was to be made to poison him. He was trained at Headley, near Epsom, and throughout the winter of 1847-48, Mr. Francis Villiers, who managed Lord Clifden's horses, firmly believed that Loadstone was superior to Surplice, and moreover heavily backed the former. The public, however, swore by Surplice, and when, at length, the trial took place, and Surplice beat Loadstone easily, there was a rush to back the son of Touchstone. No one at the Bath Races seemed disposed to offer any price against Surplice but "Leviathan" Davies, who was then comparatively unknown, and he laid 1,000 to 60 and 1,000 to 70 several times. In the meantime old John Kent, who is still alive, was in a most responsible and worrying position. Not a day went by without Kent receiving letters telling him that attempts would be made to poison Surplice, or to break his leg, or to bribe the jockey. Flaxman and Robinson being otherwise engaged, Sim Templeman was entrusted with the task of steering the favourite, and he very nearly lost the race by stopping or easing his mount when he was winning in a canter. Surplice was such a lazy horse that on the slightest hint or pretext he would stop dead short. This actually occurred in the last 100 yards of the Derby, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Templeman managed to get him into his stride sufficiently to win by a neck. Now for months before the race John Kent never permitted Surplice to eat or drink unless the corn or the water was given him by his own hand. During the time that Surplice was at Headley's, John Kent used the water from a well-known spring, while he got as much boiled water as he wanted from the neighbouring cottages, and, having allowed it to cool, he used to give it Surplice to drink. "I had made up my mind that if the horse was to be made safe they should make me safe first." This was the way he described the episode in a letter to a friend. Aye, it is a sad fact that 100 years ago the poisoning of horses was a very common occurrence, and early in the present century the system was so freely carried out in the stables of Lord Foley that one of the party was hanged for the offence. Later on in the century folks refused to risk the disgrace of the hangman's noose, but they used to administer a little opiate ball overnight, which was sufficient to prevent a horse from going to the post. But more about the Derby in my next letter.

SHREWSBURY AND SUSSEX BOWLING.

The cricket season will be in full swing during the leafy month of June, but the grand old game has not proved very exciting so far this season. Notts as usual managed to defeat Sussex last Saturday. Indeed, the Southern Shire have never beaten Notts at Trent Bridge ground since September, 1853, when they managed to win by three wickets. Old Wisden was largely responsible for this victory, as in the two innings he secured 11 wickets, bowled George Parr in the first innings and caught him in the second, while Wisden himself hit up 35 out of 72 in the second essay of Sussex. It is worthy of note that Captain Holden who has for many years taken an active part in the management of the cricket of Notts (of which county he is the chief constable) then played for Sussex. The only other match that Sussex have won against Notts since 1853 was at Brighton in August, 1874, when they were left the victors by seven wickets. Sussex in this encounter were deeply indebted to Lillywhite and Fillery who bowled unchanged throughout the match, which is a somewhat rare occurrence. Sussex ought to have had some considerable chance in Saturday's match as they got rid of the great Arthur Shrewsbury for only 35 and 28. Against this county Shrewsbury has scored 209 in 1884, 101 and 135 in 1887, 104 in 1889, 267 in 1890, and 165 in 1891. Indeed, last year this innings of 165 was the first performance worthy of his reputation for Notts during the season, and as July was beginning to glide along it was time that he did something. Up to the end of 1890 Arthur Shrewsbury had in sixteen completed innings scored 1,144 runs against Sussex, giving an average of 71·50—a record which for consistency has probably never been equalled by any other batsman against a single county. As in June, 1890, so in May, 1892, Oxford University on their own ground have succeeded in beating Lancashire, who have thus early met with a crushing defeat. Lancashire easily doubled up Sussex, but it was only by a most meritorious performance on the part of Wainwright, who scored 104, and by the aid of the bowling of Hirst, that Yorkshire succeeded in beating that county after being compelled to follow on. From the days of Southerton down to the present time how oft has the bowling of a colt, a new, a strange, and an unknown bowling played havoc in a match.

A CAPTAIN'S ACHIEVEMENT.

By the way, I heard a very interesting and true anecdote the other day in connection with a club cricket match. A Professional bowler was entrusted with the attack, but the umpire at his end disliked his delivery, and had the straightforwardness to "no-ball" him without a break. This brought about a consultation, for it was pointed out that unless the umpire relented the over would never cease. By an act of grace on the part of the umpire the professional was allowed to finish his over and was promptly taken off by his captain. After a brief interval the man with the questionable delivery was brought on at the other crease. Of course, he was not "no-balled" by the umpire of his own side, and his deliveries were so deadly that he very soon finished the match. This is what some people call strategy. Others would describe it as jolly sharp practice in the cricket field.

CRICKETING TALES.

I think cricketing tales awfully jolly. I read one the other day which was written by Mr. Horace Hutchinson, and impressed me greatly. The author says :—"The rustic mind is apt to be far more impressed by the hitting that is hard, high, and frequent, than by the most masterly powers of defence. The captain of a certain county eleven was once driving in his dogcart past a village cricket match. One of the batsman attracted his attention. 'That's a good bat isn't he?' he asked of a yoke as he pulled up his horse. 'Oh, yaas, 'e be a pretty fair bat,' was the grudging response. 'He makes a good many runs I should think does not he ?' 'Oh, yaas, 'e do make some runs sometimes.' 'Hum! difficult man to get out I should think isn't he ?' 'Oh, yaas we havn't gotten 'im out for fower years." The captain took that batsman away in his dogcart then and there, to play for the county eleven. And he has played for it ever since. Here is another smart yarn :—"The bowler who undertakes to reason with the batsman with respect to the disregard with which the latter is treating his bowling is liable to be scored off in more senses than one. It was the scientific slow bowler of a 'varsity eleven, and he took a team to Eton to play the schoolboys. One of the latter, regardless of the scientific bowler's great reputation, hit him hard, high, and frequently over mid-on's head to the boundary. At length the scientificslow bowler could stand it no longer. 'Are you aware, sir,' he asked the schoolboy with polished irony, 'that those balls you are hitting to square leg are on the middle stump ?' 'My dear fellow,' returned the boy in a tone of most affectionate patronage, 'my dear fellow, they are so deuced easy, I can hit them wherever I like.' Please pity the sorrows of a poor bowler.

THE LATE GEORGE PARR AND THE MAORIES.

On the 23rd of June poor old George Parr, whom I mentioned above, will have been dead twelve months. Many's the interesting chat I have enjoyed with the old Lion of the North. Now I picked up "Feltham's Cricketer for 1878," being an annual then in vogue, at a bookstall recently, and I there read a brief account of the tour of the second team of English cricketers, which went to Australia. The team, like their predecessors, under H. H. Stephenson, were very popular. An amusing tribute was paid by one of the aboriginal tribes, which was thus described by an Australian paper at the time :—"Previous to the departure of the All England eleven, on Saturday afternoon, a deputation from the tribe of Maories, resident at the heads, waited upon Captain Parr, at the Provincial Hotel, and in the name of their chief presented Captain Parr with a handsome piece of matting, made from native flax by members of their tribe, in return for the many uniform acts of kindness shown by the famous Englishmen to the Maories during the cricketers' sojourn in this country. This was the highest honour which the Maories could confer upon Captain Parr, and, we believe, elevated him to the rank of a chief, so that the renowned captain of the All England eleven goes home neither more nor less than a Maori chief. After the ceremony, Mr. Parr had to go through the ordeal of kissing the Maori women who made the presentation, and, much to the amusement of his companions in arms, he went through the ceremony as if he had been to the manner born." I was much amused by this account, as it is by no means the funniest incident in the courtesies which passed between the late George Parr and the Maories. When the team were at Dunedin, the Queen of the Maories sent for Parr, and gave him a green charm-stone. Parr was highly honoured by this mark of her Majesty's attention, but he was not so pleased when he was told that the Queen desired him to kiss her. George did not relish the idea of embracing this dusky, tattooed sovereign. Knowing that John Jackson, the fast bowler, was a gipsy, he thought the lady might be more to his fancy, but Jackson would not be his proxy, and so George Parr kissed the Queen. He never forgot it either. I should say that a Maori is not exactly the type of a brunette an Englishman would most affect.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

AT the Silver Spoon Competition held at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, the 18th instant, a large number of members were present, of whom twenty-seven joined in the competition. These were divided into two sections. The weather was everything that could be desired, and some fairly good shooting was the result. Several competitors made good scores at the shorter range, but fell off at the longer. A little practice is all they require to bring them into the first rank. The following are scores made in each section :—

1ST SECTION.	Scores. 500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
* Lce-Corpl F Fernandes, B B and C I R V..	31	26	57
† Qrmr Sergt A Lines, 2nd K O Y L Infy ..	30	23	53
Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, B V Arty	23	26	49
Sergt-Instr J G Holland, B B and C I R V..	27	21	48
Gunner A Bond, B V Arty..................	31	17	48
Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V Rifles	23	24	47
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	21	23	44
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V Rifles	20	22	42
Corpl W B Cavell, B B and C I R V	23	19	42
Sergt Conyers, B B and C I R V	24	18	42
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R V	24	18	42
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, B V Rifles	25	14	39
Vol E W Pyrke, B V Rifles	23	12	35
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles......	10	20	30
Mr G B Harman, B Rifle Club	20	9	29
Sergt-Major H Booth, B B and C I R V	16	8	24

* Winner of 1st Spoon. † Winner of 2nd Spoon.

*Corpl Herbert, G I P R V..................	26	16	42
Ary-Sergt J Baldock, Ordnance Dept........	22	19	41
Corpl P O'Callaghan, G I P R V.............	19	20	39
Mr W Massey, B Rifle Club	19	16	35
Sergt W Willows, Ordnance Dept	22	6	28
Vol A Hallam, G I P R V......................	8	18	26
Vol H Row, B V Rifles..........................	13	13	26
Corpl R Y Jones, G I P R V	11	12	23
Mr J Swindin, B Rifle Club	13	3	16
Mr A Hind, B Rifle Club	9	5	14
Mr Aldworth, B Rifle Club.....................	0	5	5

* Winner of Spoon.

TELEPHONIC communication has been opened between Paris and Antwerp.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Dantra's letter published in your issue of the 16th instant, I beg to observe that Mr. Dantra has not been good enough to point out what part of my statement is not correct. General assertion that there are numerous fallacies should not satisfy an impartial public.

The points put forward by me are :—

(1)—That the people of the Tanna district and of some of the talukas of Kolaba are suffering from excessive drink.

(2)—That they should, therefore, be redeemed by arresting and diminishing the consumption of liquor, both licit and clandestine.

(3)—That this cannot be done without raising the price of the liquor and stopping the illicit distillation.

(4)—That, therefore, it is desirable that the mhowra flowers being the chief material of distillation should be brought under such control and restriction that may be absolutely necessary.

I beg that those who oppose the Mhowra Bill should be good enough to point out where the fallacy lies. Mere vague assertion that statements are absurd and fallacious would not satisfy an impartial reader.

With regard to my statement that the rural people of the district are very poor, I cannot see what objection Mr. Dantra finds to it. Does he mean to say that they are not poor but are well-to-do people? He does not deny that some people in this district are so poor as not to be able to get more than one meal a-day. Then, where is the objection ? My statement that people are suffering from poverty is strengthened by Mr. Dantra's statement that the labourers of the Tanna district throughout all parts of the year earn from half-an-anna to one and half-anna per diem. People earning so little must be considered in a state of poverty. Mr. Dantra in his letter published on the 13th May, 1892, states that "these facts are proofs conclusive as to the abject poverty of the labouring class in the district." Then, where is the absurdity or fallacy in my statement ?

In my opinion drunkenness is one of the causes of *poverty* and *crime*, and I think if these people are in a state of *abject poverty* they should be kept apart from the luxury of intoxicating drink as much as possible. I think that many people from a longer distance than Tanna go to work in the Bombay mills and earn more than four annas per day, and if the people of the Tanna district are steady and industrious I do not see why they should not take advantage of the Bombay labour market. The Bombay millowners, I think, would be very glad if they could get steady and industrious labourers at double the wages mentioned by Mr. Dantra.

Now, I would try to reply the three questions put by Mr. Dantra.

In regard to the first question I beg to say that mhowra, toddy, or any other kind of intoxicating drink or drug is not a necessary of life for the people of Tanna, Kolaba, or any other district. Human nature is everywhere the same, and it is proved by the examples of millions of persons in every part of the world that man can live a happy and long life without any kind of intoxicating drink or drug. I don't think that there can be any special peculiarity in these two zillas to require an excessive drink. A reference to the quotation from Mr. Nugent's letter mentioned in my former letter would show that, according to his estimate, formerly there were only 10 per cent. of population in the Tanna district who drank liquor ; but in the course of thirty years the proportion rose to 75 per cent. Does not this show that formerly out of 100 persons 90 could live without drinking liquor in this very Tanna zilla ? I presume the climate of other districts of Konkan is like Tanna, and yet we find from the Abkari report that the consumption of liquor in the Rutnagiri district was only 4·4 drams per head in the year 1889-90 ; while that in the Tanna district was 25·3 drams per head. The fact seems to be that the Tanna people have unfortunately acquired the bad habit of hard drinking, which they should be made gradually to give up if they are to be redeemed and made happy.

With regard to the second question I do not understand what Abkari arrangements in vogue are here alluded to, in the question, but if the question refers to the Government duty on liquor I beg to say that it is not advisable to reduce it by any means. The experiment of lowering the duty was tried in 1889-90, which increased the consumption considerably as shown in my letter of the 15th instant. If the consumption of the liquor is to be diminished (which is very essential for the true interest of the people themselves) the duty will have to be raised gradually to the same level as in Bombay and Poona. A heavy duty might induce some persons to abstain totally or partially from drink, while some young persons of the new generation might be saved from the temptation of drink altogether.

All consumers of intoxicating drink and drug may consider it a hardship that Government does not allow everybody to manufacture and sell these articles as freely as every other article of general trade. But the interest of the public at large cannot allow such a freedom to be given. As stated by Dr. Kirtikar in 1883, when Civil Surgeon of Tanna, the people of this district are like an erring and thoughtless child who can be brought to its senses by paternal castigation. This is no hardship but true mercy on the thoughtless child.

With regard to the third question I have only to say that out of the 408 cases of illicit distillation detected in 1890-91 in the Tanna zilla, 90 per cent. are reported to be from the mhowra flowers alone, and 10 per cent. from toddy. No other article seems to have been used for the purpose. It would thus appear that the lawless people do not find it so easy or profitable to use other articles for illicit distillation ; and it is to be hoped that people would not make bad use of their liberty of the illicit distillation of other useful articles to the *same extent* as they seem to be doing with mhowra flowers. If any particular article be found in the distant future to be so much abused as the mhowra flowers it may be necessary for Government to interfere for public good. It is, however, to be hoped that with proper education and efficient supervision people will not go so much astray.

I do not think that there can be any objection to a non-official member to lay before the public his views regarding a measure brought before the Council up to date. The views might be changed with further information ; but it is advisable that the public should have the question before them in all its bearing so that they can judge about it fairly.

In conclusion, I beg to state that what I have written and do write, are my own ideas, and no body else is responsible for it. In justice to Sir C. B. Pritchard, whose name is mentioned by Mr. Dantra, I must say that he did not know the contents of my letter published on the 8th instant before it was circulated among the public at large,—Yours, &c.,

Poona, June 19. R. C.

THE CHIEF OF JASDAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article in your paper of Saturday, April 2, 1892, headed "Kathiawad and the Kathis," I am directed by the Chief of Jasdan to inform you that the views attributed to him are not correct.—I have, &c.,

BHAGWANJI BHOLANATH,
Chief Karbhari of Jasdan.

Jasdan, June 17.

THE most attractive article in a good number of *Cornhill* is "A Visit to Count Tolstoi," whose views are always refreshing in their independence. For instance, the Count, who has been in the army, in his humanitarianism denounces war, and says that when soldiers are ordered to fire on their fellow-beings they should refuse to obey. If opposing armies would adopt the Count's advice, blood-shed would be impossible, but, until human nature is changed, the abstinence of one side would mean unqualified victory for the other. In *Scribner's* Mr. Robert Grant brings his "Reflections of a Married Man" to a conclusion ; Mrs. Hodgson Burnett writes an account of the Drury-lane Boys' Club, from which we quote in our "Echoes" column ; and Mr. W. T. Elsing describes "Life in New York Tenement Houses as seen by a City Missionary." The illustrations throughout the number are, of course, admirable in every respect. Equally good, though not quite so general in its interest, is the *Century*, the principal article in which describes "Budapest : the Rise of a New Metropolis." The literary part is entrusted to the able pen of Mr. Albert Shaw, and the pictorial to Mr. Joseph Pennell. Signor Castelar completes his account of Christopher Columbus, and Mr. Joseph B. Bishop writes very entertainingly on "Early Political Caricature in America." *Great Thoughts* is full of interesting matter as usual, among the contents being two interviews, one with the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes and the other with the editor of *Harper's Magazine*.

IT is announced in New York that Lord Salisbury has secured some favours for English imports, as a consideration for his acceptance of the invitation to the Silver Conference.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COMMANDER VON BULOW, who is reported to have defeated Moshi in East Africa, was well-known in Bombay and Poona, in both of which cities in 1888 he made many friends. He visited India for his health, having obtained sick leave from Zanzibar.

MR. L. L. DILLWYN whose death is reported was seventy-four years of age. He was described in an early edition of "Mems about Members" as the uncompromising doyen of the old school of radicals, and one of the few favourite politicians affected by the spectator. He was a director of the Great Western Railway and of the Glamorganshire Banking Company.

IN the Art section of the Imperial Institute, the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family are among the exhibitors of Indian brass-work.

YESTERDAY at 12 o'clock a salute of 31 guns was fired from H. M. S. Brisk, lying in the harbour, to commemorate the anniversary of the accession to the throne of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. All the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine vessels at present in harbour were decorated with flags and bunting from stem to stern.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons has decided in favour of Sir Edward Bates and Co. the suit in which they sued a Bhattia merchant named Goverdhun Pitamber to recover Rs. 1,49,346-12-0 due on shipments of piece-goods which the defendant agreed to buy from them in July and September 1890.

FROM recent returns, it would seem that the produce of food-grains in Bengal in the year 1891-92 has been much below the average. The food stocks of former harvests are not plentiful, and their depletion and the high prices of food give cause for anxiety which can only be dispelled by a favourable monsoon. In every district the price of common rice ruled higher in the fortnight ending 30th April, 1892, than in the corresponding return of 1891 ; and in nearly every district, the price of wheat, barley, maize, marua, and pulses also ruled higher. The price of common rice, in the return for the 30th April, 1892, ranged from nine seers for the rupee in Darjiling, ten seers and four chittacks in Backerganj, and ten seers and seven chittacks in Calcutta, to 94 seers in Bankura, Balasore and Singbhum, 15 seers in Lohardaga, and 17 seers in Manbhum. Calcutta is the dearest and Manbhum the cheapest market in the localities named.

THE regiment of Sikhs lately recruited in India for service at Hongkong have already got into trouble at their new station. According to the *China Mail*, the other night there was a severe fight between some men of the Regiment and the police. A coolie who had been interfered with, made an outcry which brought the police to his assistance, but the men gave a signal to their comrades and they turned out in such numbers, armed with heavy sticks, that the police had to effect a strategical movement and await reinforcements. Inspector Mackie appeared with more constables from Tsimtea-stoi, and the soldiers were beaten back to the camp, but not before doing some damage. A Sikh constable is in hospital, so severely injured in the encounter that it was expected his deposition would be taken. None of the soldiers were arrested, and in consequence of the darkness of the night, the police will not be able to identify any of their assailants.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic earnings for week ending 11th June, were Rs. 9,66,143-8-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,73,089-0-11. Decrease, Rs. 6,945-8-11. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 11th June, 1892, Rs. 2,45,27,851-0-5 From 1st January, 1891, to 13th June, 1891, Rs. 2,41,34,458-4-4. Increase, Rs. 3,93,392-12-1. Miles open for week ending 11th June, 1892, 1,558½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Increase, 33. Per mile open for week ending 11th June, 1892, Rs. 619-14-8. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 637-14-1. Decrease, Rs. 17-15-5.

THE Raja of Dewghar Barria arrived in Bombay on Friday last with 25 followers, and is now living in a bungalow at Walkeswar Road. The Raja of Dhurumpore also arrived in Bombay on Saturday last with 30 followers, and is residing at Gowalia Tank Road.

ON behalf of the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh held the third levee of the season at St James's Palace on May 30. Presentations were made to the number of about 140, including :—Mr. M. Longworth Dames, I.C.S. ; Lieut.-Col. Sir E. L. Durand, C.B., I.S.C. ; Lieut. A. Grant, 2nd Bn. 4th Goorkha Rifles ; Mr. Dadabhai Mancherji Colah Dorabji Pestonji Cama ; Manakchand Jaini ; Major Rundall, 4th Goorkha Rifles ; Earl of Stamford ; Earl of Scarbrough ; Lieut. W. G. Walker, 1st Bn. 4th Goorkha Rifles.

THE Hon. Victor Cavendish, M.P., is engaged to be married to Lady Emily Fitzmaurice, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India. Her ladyship was born in 1870. A marriage will shortly take place between Mr. Freeman Thomas, of Ratton, Sussx, grandson, of the late Viscount Hampden, and the Hon. Marie Brassey, youngest daughter of Lord Brassey. A marriage has been arranged between Captain Charles Gordon Young, 6th Bengal L.I., eldest son of Colonel Gordon Young, I.S.C., of Lucastes, Hayward's Heath, and Agnes Hilda, second daughter of the late George Louis Monk Gibbs, of Ablington Manor, Fairford, and 29, Queen's-gate-terrace.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN held a delightful garden party in the splendid grounds of the British Embassy in Paris on Saturday, 28th ult. A meeting of British residents was held in Paris on Monday under the patronage of the Marchioness of Dufferin in aid of the Victoria Home for aged British women at Neuilly. Lady Lytton sent a message of sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

MRS. OSBORNE, wife of Captain Osborne, was safely confined of a daughter on Tuesday morning, 31st ult.

AT Jarrow-on-Tyne, on May 28, the first-class barbette battleship Resolution was launched from the yard of Sir C. M. Palmer and Co. She is the heaviest vessel yet launched ; her weight immediately on her being afloat being 7,500 tons. She is of steel throughout, and is built on the longitudinal system, the stem, sternpost, rudder, shaft brackets, and ram being formed of steel castings.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the name of Sir Francis Henry Jeune as President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division in the place of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Parker Butt, deceased. Also of the name of Mr. John Gorell Barnes, Q.C., as a Justice of the High Court, by reason of Sir Francis Jeune's appointment.

THE Portuguese cabinet has been provisionally re-constructed, Senhor Dias Ferreira, the Premier, taking the Ministry of Finance, and holding the portfolio of the interior ad interim.

A DOCUMENT of astonishing interest has come to light in the Oriental department of the British Museum. It is a small clay tablet about eight inches by four square, and containing about ninety-eight lines of very fine cuneiform writing. It is made of Nile mud, and bears upon it the marriage proposal of a Pharaoh for the hand of the daughter of the King of Babylon. It is evidently the duplicate copy of a letter written about B.C. 1530. The Standard of May 30 gives a translation of the document which thus admits us into the innermost secrets of the palace life in Egypt, with the jealousies and intrigues of the harem.

ACCORDING to *Truth* keen disappointment and disgust have been caused by the rejection of all the candidates in the recent Army examination in the Russian language. In the opinion of competent judges, the candidates were fully up to the usual standared, and one of them in particular was pronounced by the most experienced Russian coach far above the average, and one of the best candidates ever sent up. Officers passing this examination are entitled to a gratuity to assist them in residing in Russia for a specified time for the purpose of study-

ing the language; and the result of the late examination strongly suggests that, from some cheeseparing motive at head-quarters, it was deliberately decided to raise the standard and knock all the men out. If that be the correct view, a ranker and more unprincipled piece of injustice has rarely been committed, and the representatives of the army in Parliament should insist on the matter being put right.

A PATHAN, who has arrived at Rawalpindi from Peshawar, reported that some hundreds of the border tribes have proclaimed a *jehad*.

THE Postmaster-General and Sir J. Gorst have prepared a bill to make further provision respecting telegraphs. The chief amongst the proposition contained in the bill is that the Treasury may issue a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund for the purpose of carrying into effect the scheme of the Postmaster-General for the development of the telephonic system of the United Kingdom by purchasing and providing the main lines of telephonic communication.

THE Vienna *Fremdenblatt* announces that a collection of hitherto unpublished letters addressed by Heine to his mother and sister have been sent to a Hamburg firm of publishers for immediate publication.

THE Alliance Francaise have induced the Egyptian authorities to withdraw permission for prizes being given for either French or English, and Sir E. Baring and his friends have thus received a check in their efforts to promote the study of English in Egypt.

SIR GEORGE, writes a contemporary, has added fresh notes to his delightful monograph, in which he deals with the letters which have recently appeared in the *Times* on this subject. No doubt in its new form the little book will have an extended circulation, and we trust it may give an impetus to the work of acclimatising useful and ornamental trees which its writer has so much at heart.

THE *Times* is authorised to state that the Princess Marie Alexandra Victoria, eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, was on June 2 betrothed to the Crown Prince of Roumania. A Berlin telegram says the fact was announced by the German Emperor at Potsdam yesterday.

AMONG recent contributors to the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the distress in Mauritius are the Corporation of London (100gs.) and the Eastern Telegraph Company. (100gs.) Lord Knutsford yesterday wrote to the Lord Mayor enclosing copies of despatches received at the Colonial Office giving particulars of the hurricane. Lord Knutsford is grieved to say the disaster is, if anything, greater than the first news led him to believe, and demands all the help that the friends of the colony are able to afford.

ADMIRAL H. BOYS presided at the United Service Institution on May 26, at the annual meeting of Eltham College (the Royal Naval School, Kent). The report stated that various reforms had been effected in the school, which were confidently anticipated to effectually result in restoring the confidence of naval officers and the public generally, both as regards education and discipline. The committee regretted that the income had been insufficient to meet all claims, and in consequence stock to the value of £1,688 was sold. The steady diminution of members during the last few years had been arrested. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by General Kent. Mr. W. E. Roberts criticised several of the items of the report, and concluded by moving an amendment declaring that the state of affairs at the school was unsatisfactory. This was seconded by Admiral Sir Vessey Hamilton, who was of opinion that something should be done to improve the condition of the school. After a long discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion carried.

THE Queen has appointed Lieut-Gen. Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

Truth hears that her Majesty intends shortly to publish a selection of the Prince Consort's musical compositions.

SIR EVELYN BARING will, it is said, take his title from Cromer, his birthplace, and sit in the House of Lords as Lord Cromer.

THE retirement of Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Teesdale, R.A., causes no promotion, as the vacancy is to be absorbed.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave the first of a series of garden parties, on Tuesday (31st ult.), in the grounds of the Portsmouth Government House, and upwards of a thousand guests were present. There was a large attendance of county notables, and all branches of the Services were well represented. The company passed a very pleasant afternoon, everything being thoroughly well done.

THE new Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. George Airey Kirkpatrick, has, for several years, been a familiar figure in Colonial gatherings during the London season, and will doubtless be remembered by riflemen as an ardent supporter of the old Wimbledon gatherings. As far back as 1876 he commanded the Canadian team on Wimbledon Common, and he has often since shown his interest in the meetings.

ANOTHER peerage case is shortly to engage the attention of the Committee for Privileges. It is the petition of Mr. John Cheetwood Cheetwood-Aiken, of Stoke Bishop, Gloucestershire, praying that he may be summoned to Parliament by the name, style and title of Baron De Wahull, and that he may take the place in the Upper House of Parliament occupied as of right by his ancestors amongst the more ancient barons of England.

WE read in the report of a company meeting, writes a contemporary, that the widow of a deceased official was awarded the very handsome sum of £3,000 in recognition of her husband's services. This, we believe, marks something like a departure in such matters. In this connection it may be mentioned that the widow of Mr. James Grant, the military novelist, is no less than seventy-three years old, in feeble health, and if our information is correct, is in a state bordering on destitution. The author of "The Romance of War" wrote at a time when authors were, as a rule, but indifferently paid, though he had a legion of readers. He died in 1887. This may be "a case for the Civil List," but official circumlocution might entail further hardship; and there are few, surely, who know James Grant by his works who would care to see his widow pass down to the grave in lonely poverty.

"ATLAS" in the *World* writes:—I am glad to hear that, in consequence of the unexpected popularity of the Naval Exhibition, which has produced such a handsome sum as the foundation of a new naval charity, it is intended next year to have a show at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on much the same lines as the military tournaments which everybody has rushed to see. Still, a naval spectacle cannot well be called a tournament—sailors are not exactly soldiers—and there will probably be sufficient variety in the two classes of entertainment to attract as many spectators to one as to the other. Details have not yet been arranged, but I believe there is no doubt but that a naval show of some sort will be held next year at Islington.

THE Judicial Committee on May 28 upheld a decision of the Dean of Arches confirming a refusal by the Bishop of Norwich to institute the Rev. C. E. P. Boyer to the living of Brantham, in Suffolk. The refusal was based on the ground that Mr. Boyer had been nominated to the benefice by Sir A. Dixie, a Roman Catholic, and that under a statue of Queen Anne a Roman Catholic was debarred from exercising this patronage.

THE newly appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man, Dr. Stratton, was enthroned on May 28 at St. Mary's Church, Castletown.

MR. H. M. STANLEY has placed himself at the disposal of Lord W. lmer, and will have assigned to him some borough or county which he will contest under the Liberal-Unionist flag. His candidature for Pembroke at the General Election is spoken of.

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

AMONG the conflicting statements which reach us as to the course of events in Afghanistan, it is most difficult to distinguish between truth and fiction. As we have already stated rumours are current of a great Shiah rising against the Amir, and mention has been made of a rebellion among the Hazaras of Kala Nao, which lies some forty miles in a bee line north east of Herat. This section of the Hazaras are lower Sunis, like all the Chahar Aimak tribesmen, and hence the improbability of their helping the Shiahs of Oruzghan. The events which have occurred at Kala Nao have a significance quite apart from other occurrences in Afghanistan. So far as the threads of the story can be gathered together, it appears that the Hazaras there showed signs of restlessness, whereupon the Governor of Herat summoned them to his presence.

Alarmed by this summons some twenty headmen fled across the frontier into Russian territory, appealing for help. They reached Penjdeh, and met with some sympathy there. One report is that a party of Cossacks with a Russian officer proceeded to Kala Nao, but no corroborative evidence is given in support of this statement. A second report, which seems well founded, is that a detachment of Turkoman irregular troops was allowed by the Russian commandant to go to Kala Nao. This seems really to have been the case, and the presence of the Turkomans tended to raise the spirits of the Hazaras. The Governor of Herat, hearing of the occurrence, promptly sent a force into Hazara country. On their appearance the Turkomans fled across the frontier, and the Hazaras, finding themselves deserted, made submission. There seems to have been no general rising among the rest of the Chahar Aimaks, that is among the Firuz Kohis, Jamshedis, and Taimunis, and the country is now reported quiet.

The reason for the rising among the Hazaras of Kala Nao seems to be due to Ishak Khan, now a fugitive in Russian territory, who sent emissaries among them. The Russians had appointed one of his principal followers, Shabuddin, to be kotwal of Merv, and his presence there induced the Hazaras to believe they would receive active support from the Russians. In this they were disappointed, for we believe the Governor of Merv disclaimed all responsibility for the action of his subordinates at Penjdeh in allowing the Turkoman irregulars to enter Afghan territory. We have no certain evidence on this point; but such a policy would be quite in accord with Russian diplomacy on the Afghan frontier, as was proved in the Pamir affair.

Yet another incident has occurred to show how easily friction between the Russians and the Afghans can be excited. The Amir had forbidden the export of grain from Herat Province to Russian territory. A Turkoman caravan from Kala Nao, carrying grain, tried to cross the frontier. They were stopped by a small Afghan outpost at Torashekh on the Russo-Afghan border. They appealed to the local Russian commandant across the frontier line for protection. This was promptly given. The Afghan outpost was occupied, some eight rifles being seized, and it is asserted that the soldiers were made prisoners. On this reaching the ears of the Russian commandant at Sheikh Junaid where the new cantonment was formed last year, he ordered the prisoners to be released and the arms restored. Whether he acted on his own responsibility or under orders from Merv, is not clear. The incident, however closed without any collision between the Russian troops and the Afghans. So far as we can make out there is space now along the border line; but the Amir of Kabul has naturally been excited about the occurrences, which were probably reported to him in an exaggerated form. There is no news regarding the progress of the fighting in Oruzghan in the south eastern portion of the Hazarajat, though it is reported from Quetta that the Afghan troops have not achieved any great success. Unless we mistake the position the Amir will probably make capital out of the violation of his north-west frontier; but until the facts are clearly known, it is impossible to say how far the Russians' aggressive movements extended. In any case he must now see that the British Government alone save him from being subjected to Russia's intrigues.—*Pioneer*.

FIRES IN NORTHERN INDIA.

THE great fire at Peshawar, after burning for some eighteen hours, was effectually got under on Friday morning. The troops in garrison, European as well as native, were employed in relays, under the direction of their various officers. Colonel Prendergast, Commanding the Station, was present a great part of the time, and with the District Staff Officer and Mr. Hastings, District Superintendent of Police, did all that could be done. Any further danger has been neutralized by the rain.

There was another fire in the Simla bazar on Friday night. It broke out at half-past nine at night, in a double storied house, on the second tier of the tenements below the Post Office. It seemed at first as if a serious conflagration would take place, as the flames were visible all over Simla. Fortunately, as on the last occasion, there was no wind. Two fire engines were promptly got to work, and the fire was practically put out in an hour. It was confined to one building, a gully separating this from the adjoining houses. Mr. Wallis, Executive Engineer, directed the fire men, and Colonel Robertson, Chairman of the Municipal Committee, and Mr. Goad, the Secretary, were quickly on the spot. It seemed at one time that the fire must spread along the bazar below the Town Hall, but with a good supply of water this was prevented. There was the usual panic among the native shopkeepers who began removing their goods, but this soon subsided. Considering the rapid way in which the fire first of all spread through the house, it is little short of miraculous that the greater part of the bazaar was not burnt out.—*Pioneer*.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

A WELL attended meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Cawnpore Club, in support of the objects of the Indian Currency Association. Colonel Baddeley was elected to the chair. He stated the objects for which the meeting had been convened, and afterwards submitted for its consideration and approval the following resolutions, each of which was put separately to the meeting and carried unanimously: (1st.) That a branch of the Indian Currency Association, with a local committee, be now established at Cawnpore; (2nd.) That this meeting concurs in the views stated in the prospectus of the Indian Currency Association, and resolves that the branch now established in Cawnpore be open to all who desire to aid in its objects, European and native, non-official and official; (3rd.) That a provisional committee be formed from amongst those now present, to arrange for convening a representative meeting of the general community, at which a permanent committee will be selected; and (4th.) That the following gentlemen be selected as members of the provisional committee:—Lieutenant-Colonel Baddeley, Surgeon-Major Armstrong, and Mr. Ledgard.

At Lahore, a large and influential meeting was held on Friday, and a branch of the Currency Association was formed.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended June 11, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

——	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,45,000	4,000	5,57,000
Or per mile of railway	65	266	2	333
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	29,30,462	80,04,390	1,75,817	1,11,10,669
Total for 23 weeks.	30,38,462	84,49,390	1,79,817	1,16,67,669
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,17,798	3,73,755	4,196	4,95,749
Per mile of Ry do.	70	224	3	297
Total to corresponding date do.	30,17,842	77,56,139	1,02,970	108,76,951

Increase for the week .... Rs. 61 251
Do. to date .... " 7,90,718

A MONUMENT to Garibaldi was unveiled at Palermo on May 27, when Signor Crispi made a speech in eulogy of the departed soldier and legislator, and urged all patriotic Italians to follow in the Liberator's footsteps.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S LETTERS.

THE "TIMES" AND THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

MR. JUSTICE NORTH, in the Chancery Division, on the 2nd instant, gave judgment in the case of Walter *vs.* Steinkopff, which was a motion for an injunction restraining the proprietor of the *St. James's Gazette* from publishing a copy of his paper issued on April 13, containing matter from the *Times*, in which the proprietors of the morning paper alleged that they had copyright. It had been agreed by the parties that the motion should be taken as the trial of the action, and the arguments were concluded on May 17.

Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C., Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., and Mr. MacSweeney appeared for the *Times*; and Mr. Rigby, Q.C., Mr. Everitt, Q.C., and Mr. Howard Wright for the *St. James's Gazette*.

Mr. Justice North, in giving judgment, first recapitulated the facts of the case, pointing out that the *Times* had duly registered the particular number of their journal in which the quoted article by Mr. Rudyard Kipling appeared, and were, therefore, entitled to sue for any infringement of copyright or for piracy. On the same day that the article in question was published by the *Times*, the *St. James's Gazette*, which came out at half-past twelve, referred to the first of a series of signed articles which was about to appear in the *Times*, and set forth verbatim half a dozen passages selected from the article, to the extent in quantity of two-fifths of the whole. The article was entitled, "In Sight of Monadnock," and described surrounding scenery. It would be unfair to the defendant (said the judge) to suppose that the parts taken were those of the least interest. In another part of the same paper, under the heading of "Politics and Persons," was contained a paragraph in which it was stated that the *Times* had openly gone in for the signed article, and that Mr. Rudyard Kipling was writing for a large and wealthy syndicate. The fact that he was so writing was, therefore, understood and appreciated by the *St. James's Gazette*; and who those owners were was probably understood also. Immediately after the publication of the *Gazette* a writ was issued with a view to restraining that journal from circulating the article in question.

The same publication of the *St. James's Gazette* (continued Mr. Justice North) also contained twenty-two different paragraphs, relating to various subjects, all copied from the *Times* in the same morning, and copied with the editor's authority. This was done without the knowledge and without the consent of the *Times*. With regard to three of these paragraphs, 5, 7, and 14, that journal had proved that the copyright was vested in them. The plaintiff's evidence also proved that for a considerable time prior to the date on which complaint was made the *St. James's Gazette* had inserted copious extracts from copyright matter in the *Times*. He found no denial in the defendant's evidence—indeed, the evidence proved that ever since 1880 the *St. James's* had largely made extracts from the *Times*.

The judge then went on to describe the paragraphs which had been extracted. In the case of one, which in the *Times* had "Our Correspondent" at the foot, some lines were added from another paper, but the words "Our Correspondent" were omitted.

Upon the attention of the defendant being called to the matter, they offered not to circulate the Rudyard Kipling article and to pay the plaintiff's costs in the matter; but he would not give an undertaking with regard to the other paragraphs, and the action was accordingly proceeded with. With regard to the Kipling article the plaintiff's case was clear, and was practically not disputed by the defendant's advisers. In that case the defendant had deliberately re-printed the most attractive portions of an article, to the extent of two-fifths—of an article, moreover, that he knew to have been procured at a high cost—and used it as an interesting part of his own paper, exactly as if he himself had written or purchased it. There were cases in which he might have reasonable extracts—as, for example, if he had criticised Mr. Kipling's works generally, and pointed his comments by taking specimens from various writings of his. Or, the extracts might have been allowed if the defendant had been discussing the various modes in which he and other writers treated the same subject. But in the present case there was no recourse to a mental operation nor did the process involve thought; it was a mere mechanical operation of scissors and paste for the production of "copy" without trouble or cost.

With regard to the shorter paragraphs, it might be absurd to make any complaint of one taken singly, but, this was not a mere casual trespass on plaintiff's rights, but a deliberate and persistent abstraction of matter from his paper; and the defendant justified and insisted on his right.

It had been said that there was copyright in news. But it had to be remembered that there was copyright in the particular form and mode of expression in which information was conveyed; and that was none the less the case when the information was with respect to current events of the day. There was no doubt that the defendant had copied from the *Times*, often, no doubt, without thinking whether what he had taken was the subject of copyright or not, and there were many occasions when he had not. But you could not justify literary larceny, and meet the charge of taking from one chapter of a book by showing that there were many from which you had taken nothing.

His Lordship went on to mention the grounds upon which the defendant sought to justify his conduct. He had urged that it was a well-recognized custom for one paper to copy from another and that the consent of the paper copied from might be taken for granted if (1) the source of quotation was mentioned; (2) the papers were not rivals; and (3) the papers were in the habit of quoting one from the other.

With respect to quotation with acknowledgment being advantageous to the paper copied from, several of the defendant's witnesses had said that, but no one, his Lordship concluded, would say that it had been in this case of advantage to the *Times* to have been copied from. Only seven out of the twenty-three passages copied by the *St. James's* acknowledged the *Times* as the source, and among the unacknowledged paragraphs were those numbered 5, 7, and 14. Further than this, if there had been a compliance with such condition that would not amount to a legal excuse at all. A man could not take what he was not entitled to and excuse himself by saying whence he got it.

The second condition was that copying was allowable where the paper copying and the paper copied from were not direct rivals. But his Lordship could not forget that the second edition of the *Times* was published later than the earlier editions of the *St. James's Gazette*, and that the *Times* published an evening *Mail* three days a week, and also a weekly edition. The defendant, besides publishing every evening also published a weekly paper.

The third condition was that the paper copied from had at some time taken from the other, and that an interchange of literary matter had thus been established. The defendant deposed to two occasions on which the *Times* had taken from the *St. James's*. One was in 1890, after the report of the Parnell Commission, when the *Times* collected leading articles from numerous London and provincial papers supporting the view they held, and in favor of which the Commission had reported. The other occasion was when the *Times* quoted a summary of the German doctors' report as to the death of the ex-Emperor Frederick, which occurred four years ago. The defendant did not allege any copyright in either of these articles, and even if he had, his Lordship would not say that there would have been any ground for complaint. Granting that the *Times* had been wrong on these occasions that would not have entitled the *St. James's Gazette* to copy for all time and to any extent. Mr. Low in his affidavit had admitted that the *St. James's* had systematically copied from the *Times* ever since the evening paper was established in 1880.

As for the attempt to prove that the *Times* had wrongfully taken extracts from other papers, that had been a ludicrous failure. The explanation of the *Times* was that in most cases referred to it had quoted from other papers at those papers' express desire; and the few other instances where this had not been the case were trivial matters. The defendant's case broke down altogether on these conditions. Such a practice as that alleged was no justification in point of law, and this had always been the holding of the courts from Lord Eldon's time to the present year.

The defendant's counsel had made a point that paragraphs 5 and 14 were from "Our Correspondent," whereas some other paragraphs were from "Our Own Correspondent," while others were only signed "Dalziel," and others "Dalziel—the *Times's* Special," and the items signed "Our Own Correspondent" and "Dalziel—Special" had been respected, and were not taken. There was no distinction that his Lordship could see, and, if there had been, he believed the witnesses for the defence would have suggested such a distinction. But they had not. Paragraph 6 was from "Our Own Correspondent," but the *St. James's Gazette* had not quoted the *Times* in this case.

The defendant was entirely wrong. It had not been shown that the *Times* had sustained any damage, and his Lordship did not think it necessary to observe the form of giving nominal damages.

With regard to costs his Lordship believed that even where a plaintiff came into court to enforce his legal rights the judge had discretion as to awarding costs. He did not intend to give costs on that part of the action in which the defendant had been proceeded against somewhat summarily. But with regard to the Monadnock article the plaintiff was entirely right. The other three matters were trivial in themselves, and no one had suggested that their being copied had caused the *Times* any damage. They had not been included in the original action, and his Lordship did not believe that they would have given rise to any litigation had it not been for the Monadnock article, the plaintiff deciding afterwards to seize the opportunity to throw his net more widely. The defendant should have had notice given or protest made to him before such proceedings had been taken. His Lordship did not say that the defendant should always have notice. In many cases there was no time—for instance, in the case of the Rudyard Kipling article. In the exercise of his discretion he would order the defendant to pay all costs, up to the action of April 20, incurred in the unopposed motion and in respect to the Kipling article, and require each party to pay his own costs other than those mentioned.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF INDIA'S SILVER TROUBLES.

Bradstreet's Journal has the following:—Evidence accumulates that the fall in the price of silver has created a crisis in the finances of British India. The difficulties of the Government in connection with the currency, as well as the complication in general business, are, no doubt, aggravated by the drought which prevails throughout India. The latter circumstance, however, is not an unusual one. It could probably be withstood without serious results, just as drought and famine have been met on numerous former occasions. A depreciation of over 25 per cent., in the currency of any country, is about as serious a trouble as could befall it. India is a country in which the Government is omnipotent. Natives and Europeans alike are accustomed to appeal to the British "Raj" on all occasions, and it is, therefore, eminently natural that in this emergency there should be earnest appeals for some action on its part, which would give greater stability to the rupee, and check the demoralization which follows the decline and unsettled condition of exchanges. The suggestion that the immemorial silver currency of the country be abandoned and a gold standard established has, of course, been abandoned as utterly impracticable. Such a proceeding is manifestly impossible, apart from the disturbances of European finances which would result, were it even seriously entertained. On the other had, several propositions have already emnnated from India and English financial and commercial authorities. Of these one of the most popular is that the Government of British India shall close its mints to the free coinage of silver. This, it is argued, would at once cause a rise in exchange. The grave objection to this scheme, however, is that its success is virtually predicated on the creation of an artificial scarcity of circulating medium, with the inevitable consequences of such a state, while on the other hand the discouragement of exports of silver to India must result in forcing the value of the metal to a still lower level. Another phase of the discussion relates to the drawings of exchange by the British India Government itself. While it is known that the great fall in silver has made the task of governing the country vastly more difficult it has not been fully recognized that the drawings of bills on India by the Government itself to meet the interest payable in gold in Europe on the country's obligations is a controlling factor in the entire silver situation. The total sum remitted between 1871 and 1891 reached the enormous aggregate of £282,000,000, and the loss in the difference of exchange upon this amount was no less than 66,000,000 sterling. It is now pointed out that in this circumstance is found the origin of much of the existing trouble with silver. The drawings of the Indian Council of India to be sold in the London market during the current year are estimated at about £18,000,000 or in silver equivalent say, 108,000,000 ounces of standard silver. When it is considered that the India Council Bills are tantamount to orders for the delivery of so much silver in Calcutta or Bombay, it will be appreciated that the Government is simply a steady seller of silver to an enormous extent. In other words while the United States Treasury under the law of 1890 purchases 54,000,000 ounces of silver per annum the Indian Government annually throws just double the amount upon the market. The demand is, therefore, made that it must and should reduce its current offerings of Council Bills very materially, though how this is to be done it seems impossible to suggest. One proposition is that a large gold loan, say £6,000,000 to £8,000,000 should be raised in London, though in the present condition of Indian finances it is very doubtful if such a procedure would be practicable, not to say prudent.

VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX.

IN view of the recent signs of a recrudescence of small-pox in England, the following statistics relating to the outbreak at Sheffield, some years since, have been published, "in the hope that unprejudiced persons, whose minds may have been disturbed by the absurd statements of the anti-vaccinators, may become acquainted with it, and draw their own conclusions from it. Among the figures of this table, it is stated that during the prevalence of small-pox an unvaccinated child under ten years of age is four hundred-and-forty times more likely to die of the disease than a vaccinated child."

NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTACKED.

Out of every 1,000 unvaccinated children (under ten years).....101 were attacked.
Out of every 1,000 vaccinated children ....5 only were attacked.

Unvaccinated children are, therefore, twenty times more liable to attack than vaccinated.

Out of every 1,000 unvaccinated persons (over ten years of age)...........................94 were attacked.
Out of every 1,000 vaccinated ...19 only were attacked.

Over ten years of age, therefore, unvaccinated persons are five times more liable to attack.

DEATH-RATE AMONGST THOSE ATTACKED.

Out of every 100 unvaccinated children attacked ....44 died.
Out of every 100 vaccinated children attacked ....2 only died.

A child under ten who has not been vaccinated, therefore, is not only twenty times more liable to be attacked, but the attack is twenty-two times more likely to end fatally. The danger of an unvaccinated child dying from small-pox during an epidemic is more than four hundred-and-forty times as great as that of a vaccinated child.

Out of every 100 unvaccinated persons (over ten years of age) attacked ....54 died.
Out of every 100 vaccinated (over ten years of age) attacked ....5 only died.

Therefore, unvaccinated persons over ten years of age are not only five times more liable to attack by small-pox, but eleven times more likely to die if attacked. The danger of such a person, if unvaccinated, dying from small-pox during an epidemic is fifty-five times greater than that of a vaccinated person.

To sum up—during the prevalence of small-pox—an unvaccinated child, under ten years of age, is four hundred-and-forty times more likely to die of the disease than a vaccinated child.

An unvaccinated person over ten years of age, is fifty-five times more likely to die than a vaccinated person.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C A Roe, BCS	Capt S W Jervis, ISC
Mr T R Redfern, BCS	Capt E H Morris, ISC
Mr F Venning, BCS	Capt E H Mullaly, RE
Mr A S P Tucker, BCS	Capt H C E Cave, M
Mr R S D Gompertz, B	Lt H J M Marshael, RE
Mr E Penny, B	Lt E W Richards
Mr R L Hennessy, B	Lt H H Harington, ISC
Mr W Collingwood, B	Lt D E Mocatta, ISC
Mr J Falconer, B	Lt H J M Macandrew, 3rd B Cav
Mr C E Collings, B	Lieut H L Fleming, ISC
Mr T D Berrington, B	Lieut J A S Tulloch, RE
Mr E N Homan, M	Brig-Surg Lieut-Col G King, CIE, RE
Mr R Watson, M	Surg-Lieut-Col A MacGregor, B
Mr J Durrand, M	Surg-Maj J Clarke, MD, BMS
Mr J L L Macgregor, Bo	Surg-Maj W A Corkery, Bo MS
Mr C E Fox, Bo	Surg-Maj G F A Harris
Col F J Keen, CB, ISC	Surg-Capt A W Dawson
Col C Beadon, M Cav	Surg-Capt J W Rogers, BMS
Col H L Nutt, ISC	Surg-Capt R B Roe
Lt-Col A C Bigg-Wither, B Inf	
Maj S R Rawlinson, DSC	
Maj C F Vyse, ISC	
Capt W L Bosswell, ISC	
Capt C Tritton	
Capt J Willcocks, DSO, Leinster Regt	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A Porteous, BCS, 2 mos	Capt A E S Searle, Bo SC, 4 mos
Mr E T Lloyd, BSC, 6 mo	Capt F M Drury, BSC, 5 mos
Mr G H Le Maistre, B, 3 days	Lt K J G Dunolly, MSC, 5 mos
Mr A A Watson, B, 6 mos	Lt H B Hooper, RIM, 4 days
Mr W Pockett, B 4 mos	Lt W B James, BSC, 2 mos
Mr J Meredith, M	Surg-Maj E W Young, Bo, 9 mos
Mr T W Aspitel, M 2 mos	Surg-Capt P C H Strickland, M, 4 mos
Mr H J H Henderson, Bo, 15 mos	
Mr G C Beresford, Bo, 6 mos	
Maj P E Henderson, BSC, 4 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Col A Anderson, M Inf	Lt W Donnan, MSC
Capt A T Young, MSC	

MR. GLADSTONE'S ELECTION PROGRAMME.

MR. GLADSTONE addressed a meeting convened by the London Liberal and Radical Union, and held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Tuesday night (31st ultimo), Mr. R. K. Causton, M. P., in the chair. Mr. Gladstone, who was very cordially received, at the outset referred to the Newcastle programme, saying that all the measures therein set forth were not forgotten, but still held their place in the programme of the Liberal party. Those questions indicated a mass of heavy business, such as under the present circumstances it would be hopeless for Parliament to expect to dispose of in any given measure of time, but which it might be perfectly possible to grapple with and settle provided they availed themselves of rational means, and rid themselves of unnecessary and disastrous controversies. Turning to London affairs, Mr. Gladstone paid a tribute to the work done by Lord Rosebery for the metropolis. The case of London was a cruel case. With all its accumulation of wealth and capital such as had never been seen in the history of the wide world, if had continued for more than half a century destitute of those elementry means of self-government which were the necessity and the privilege of the smallest city in the world. Some progress had lately been made and London given a County Council. Now it was asked, was there any connection between the late Municipal Elections and the coming General Election? He affirmed that in principle they were not two, but one. What the Municipal Elections did by the return of the Progressive party was to express the desires of London. What the General Election had to do was to give effect to those desires. The inhabitants of London had now to lead through the General Election the great question of London to its final settlement. No place suffered as London did from the defective state of the registration laws. They suffered in London more than in any other place from the plural vote, and also from the utterly inefficient state of the lodger franchise, which meant the practical disfranchisement of a large portion of the population of London and, unfortunately, of the working population. The constituencies of the metropolis were bloated on the one side and starved on the other. They were bloated by the plural vote and the liverymen of London; they were starved by the practical exclusion of the lodger franchise. The reason he dwelt on that subject was because the right establishment of the franchise was the instrument of all other good in the country, and without it no effectual progress could be made. It was impossible to contemplate with satisfaction a system of dualism under which four millions of people were represented by the County Council, and he knew not how many or rather how few by the Corporation. Such a state of things was utterly inadequate, anomalous, and out of date. They did not wish to do away with the Lord Mayor, but to put his office in the right place. London was one and the Government of London ought to be one. The resources of the City guilds ought to be made available for the entire metropolis. He was of opinion that there was no power given to a municipality for the effective government of the space within its local control that ought not to be conferred on the municipality of the great metropolis. The control of the police was an appropriate and necessary element of local government, and should be conferred on the inhabitants of London. It was a gross injustice that the ground values of London had been all along exempted from taxation. They had grown to an enormous and almost unmeasurable magnitude for a long time, and there was the necessity in the point of absolute justice to make them bear a fair share of the burdens of the metropolis. No pressure of rates would induce them to resort to a renewal of that mischievous, wasteful, and unjust system of taxation—protection. Turning to industrial subjects, Mr. Gladstone said that he had recently received a communication from the Trades Council of London, putting him so far in possession of their views that he had had the pleasure that day of sending a letter to their secretary stating that he thought he was in a position to enter into a conference with them after Whitsun. The proposition to apply a uniform rule of eight hours to every description of trade was a very large scheme. But they must not let that scheme or its promoters be harshly judged, for in the early days of all reforms many extravagant things were said. If he looked to what could be done in particular instances it seemed to him that there were two modes of action with respect to the mitigation of labor which in principle might fairly be entertained and were perfectly sound. One of them was the voluntary action of local elective bodies and the London County Council was the greatest of these. The jealousy of the rate-payers for their money would justly balance the humanity and philanthropy of the Council. In giving a hearty concurrence to the ideas which prevailed among the Progressive body in the County Council on this point, he did not think that the same ideas were applicable without modification to the expenditure of the Imperial Treasury, because there was no force to correspond to the rate-payer jealous about excessive expenditure. The other mode to contemplate was the restraint by Parliament of proved cases of excessive labor.

Mr. Gladstone strongly condemned Lord Salisbury for his recent speech on Ulster; and said that the leaders of the Government, whom he described as political incendiaries, had associated themselves with the Prime Minister in his incitement to rebellion. The imputation (Mr. Gladstone went on to say) to Ulster of the intention or likelihood of its rebelling against the law of the country proceeding from the supreme head of the Imperial Parliament—I say that man, be he whom he may, is a calumniator of Ulster. And Lord Salisbury ought so to be stigmatized in the face of his countrymen. No, gentlemen, I don't believe in these most culpable imputations upon any body of Irishmen. What I have had occasion to say on the other side with regard to the land disturbances and so forth, is this—no doubt there are in Ireland as there are everywhere, a certain small proportion of fools and of rogues; and a portion of those fools or rogues may very likely be attracted by these astounding intimations, which, under the veil of prophecy, convey menace of the law of the land, and of the supreme authority; but be they what they may, that law of the land has always been competent to deal with its fools and with its rogues, and in so dealing it has always received the support—the intelligent and enthusiastic and determined support—of the great mass of the community, so depend upon it, gentlemen, it will continue to receive that support in England, in Ireland, and in Scotland. The Irish question was the first of all questions, by the necessity of the case, and by the absolutely imperative necessity of clearing the ground. Englishmen, however, would not impose on Irishmen what they would scruple to impose upon the people of Cornwall or Kent. He believed if they solved the Imperial question they would likewise solve their local problem, and by solving that they would confer upon London an eminence and glory to which, great as she was, she had never yet attained, and they would exhibit the city which they loved as the pattern and leader of the world.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this association—an organisation of Anglo-Indian and native gentlemen established in London and India "for the disinterested and independent advocacy and promotion, by all legitimate means, of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally," and liberally supported by the Indian princes and aristocracy for that purpose—was held on May 28 at Westminster Chambers, Sir R. Temple presiding. The report for the past year showed that the objects of the association have been carried on steadily with a view to increasing its usefulness and influence. Many of the suggestions made by the association, and the principles advocated by it from time to time, have received the approval of the governing authorities, and have been wholly or partially accepted in the conduct of Indian affairs. Sir R. Temple was re-elected president and among the vice-presidents are the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Cobham, Lord Harris, Lord R. Churchill, M. P., Lord Stanley of Alderly, Mr. Stansfeld, M. P., Sir G. Balfour, M.P., Sir J. Fergusson, M.P., Sir A. Cotton, the Rao of Cutch, the Chief of Wadwan, the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, the Thakore Saheb of Gondol, Chief of Palitana Ragoonath Row, the Nawab of Joonaghur, together with a large administrative council, comprising about thirteen gentlemen who have served in India in various civil, military, or commercial capacities, and who take an active personal interest in the prosperity and good government of that portion of the British Empire. Gen. Sir R. Meade was elected chairman of the latter body, and Mr. Justice R. H. Pinhey, late judge of the Bombay High Court, vice-chairman. At the conclusion of the formal business, Sir R. Temple reviewed the sessional business of India in Parliament, and an address was delivered by Mr. R. H. Elliot on the constitution and working of the Representative Assembly of Mysore.

THE United States Senate has decided that no vote shall be taken on the Silver Bill till after June 14, thus postponing action till after the Republican Convention, though the debate will continue. Senator Sherman has announced that he favours a new silver ratio to meet existing conditions.

THE HURRICANE AT MAURITIUS.

THE following messages have been telegraphed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Natal for transmission to the Officer administering the Government of Mauritius:—

"I am commanded by Her Majesty the Queen to inform you that her Majesty has heard with much regret of serious calamity to her Mauritian subjects caused by hurricane, and wishes to express her sympathy with sufferers and their relations.—Knutsford."

"Have heard with great regret of serious loss of life and property caused by hurricane; pray convey to sufferers expression of my sympathy. Lord Mayor has, at my request, opened subscription. Anxiously awaiting arrival of despatches.—Knutsford."

The Lord Mayor has received a letter from Mr. Hubert E. H. Jerningham, C. M. G., Acting Governor of Mauritius, in which he says:—"In the history of a century no hurricane of such violence has visited this island, and at no epoch has a storm been productive of more havoc, ruin and misery. I do not think it possible for words to convey the whole extent of the distress and misery which has been caused. Three thousand houses—or one-third of this town—are a heap of ruin, and reports of destruction and wreckage come in from every part of the island. I will not indulge in fanciful figures; but I am considerably below the mark in asserting that upwards of 20,000 people are homeless. I have been able, and hope to continue to be able, to help these poor destitutes with the aid of the Council of Government until the charity of Europe comes to their assistance; but I would not be discharging all my duties towards them if I were not personally to appeal to the sympathy of the City of London, which, under your high presidency, can prove so powerful in bringing relief to this stricken population."

The Lord Mayor also received a letter from the Mayor of Port Louis. Giving some details of the disaster, he says:—"On Friday, April 29, at about 9 a.m., the sky began to be cloudy. Sudden gusts of wind, mingled with showers of rain, blew over the town. Shortly after, at about noon, all traffic had to be suspended owing to the violence of the wind and the torrents of rain, which poured down and went on increasing till about 3 p.m. At this moment the damage caused by the hurricane was serious enough, but a complete lull having followed the boisterous squalls of wind which blew, every one thought the cyclone was over. Such was not, however, the case. The sudden calm was but the indication that the centre of the cyclone was passing over the island. The barometer at that moment had fallen as low as 29·96 inches. Suddenly, at about 3 p.m., a terrific hurricane succeeded the lull before alluded to. Frightful whirlwinds poured down on the centre of the town without interruption sweeping everything away in their passage, breaking down trees, blowing down houses and public buildings, and burying under their ruins thousands of people belonging to all classes of the community. Everything now assumes a mournful and appaling sight. Misery has pervaded all classes. Thousands of people are homeless, destitute of clothes and food, and rely only on public charity for help and relief. In such sad and distressing circumstances I deem it my imperative duty to make a most pressing appeal to your Lordship, and to lay in your hands the fate of my unfortunate fellow citizens, on whose behalf I earnestly beg to solicit speedy assistance."

The Mansion-house Committee has remitted a further sum of £1,000—making, £3,000 in all—to the Acting Governor of Mauritius for the relief of the sufferers. The Grocers' Company have given £100 to the Lord Mayor's fund, and Mr. E. Knox £52 10s.

A correspondent, writing from Mauritius on May 7, says:—"Mauritius has been the scene of one of those awful visitations which occur, even in the tropics, where the forces of nature appear to exercise especial activity, not oftener, perhaps, than once in a century. For some time at the observatory, Pamplemousses, the force of the wind averaged 103 miles an hour, with gusts rising to upwards of 122 miles, representing a pressure respectively of 73lb. and 37lb. to the square foot. But the column of air which struck the western part of the town lying nearest to the mountains must have exceeded even that velocity. Everything went down before it—even the Royal College, one of the strongest of the public buildings, which had stood hurricane after hurricane, was torn to pieces and laid in ruins.

"It were difficult adequately to express the extent of the loss which the colony has sustained. The crop of sugar-cane, the staple, practically the only, produce of the island, has been smitten to an extent which will probably reduce the yield by at least one-half; the majority of the mills and the bulk of the machinery employed have been destroyed, the planters' capital dissipated, thousands of labouring classes homeless and in want.

"Two points connected with the sugar interest of the island must be carefully borne in mind in estimating, first, the extent of the disaster, and, secondly, the importance of help being secured with the least possible delay—namely, that the cyclone has injured not merely the crop to be cut for the current year, but the virgin canes which are the hope of the succeeding year; also, that it is a matter of the last importance that the planters be enabled to begin planting in September next the crop to be cut in 1894."

The following is an extract from the letter of an officer in Mauritius to his father in England:—

Unless help is sent from home the island will be bankrupt. Jerningham, the acting governor, is doing everything with promptitude and decision. But the authorities in Port Louis were slow to believe in the extent of the distress, though now they realize it and are working well. The Government have, however, to do everything on credit, and unless the home Government come to our aid with a large and liberal assistance, we will be in a very bad way. The French Government aided Martinique last year, in a less catastrophe, with 30 million francs. I do hope our home Government will be as prompt and liberal. Unless there is a loan many of the planters will not recover, as they were in a bad way from the depreciation in the price of sugar.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON THE COMING STRUGGLE.

THE Duke of Devonshire, who was the guest of the Lord Provost of Glasgow, fulfilled several engagements in that city, on Friday, 29th ultimo. He said in one of his speeches that Unionists were in a better position to-day, by argument and by their appeal to experience, to defend legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland than they were six years ago. The alliance of the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists was one creditable to both parties, and it had been the means of much good. Notwithstanding all the speeches that were made with reference to Home Rule, he was not quite sure even now that the electors were all very clear as to the issues which were depending upon the coming contest. Some of them were thinking whether the dissolution would lead to a change of Government, whether it would bring Home Rule to Ireland within the sphere of practical politics. Supporters of the Established Church and those who wished to disestablish it were looking forward to the election as decisive of the Church's fate. Temperance reformers were mainly concerned with the question whether the next Parliament was going to take any decisive step in the direction of parliamentry suppression of intemperance. The working men were wondering whether there was to be legislative interference with the hours of labor. But there was one question which was still more important than any of these. It was, what was to be the character, and in what capacity were the members of the next House of Commons going to be returned? Were they going to discuss and debate, and decide according to the best of their independent judgment on the measures which were brought before or them, or were they going to be mere delegates tied down and bound by certain restrictions from those constituencies, more or less powerful which had sent them? On such a question as Home Rule, for instance, there ought to be no doubt in the minds of any constituency as to the opinions held by its favored candidate. Their opponents were claiming from the electors the power to frame a constitution the principles of which they could not define. The free hand they were asking resembled nothing so much as the free hand which a board of directors asked from its shareholders when it claimed their proxies to be used at their own direction. In making that monstrous claim upon the confidence of the country they had no better security to offer than that of the discredited statesmanship of leaders who had already once tried their hand at this business and had failed. There was one thing the House of Lords would do—they would reject a measure of Home Rule on which the people were not consulted. If there ever was a cause for the House of Lords using any power which the Constitution had placed in their hand it would be then. Their opponents wished to ignore the question of Ulster and the protest of Ulster but Lord Salisbury had shown that Ulster could not be ignored, and these Home Rulers and devoted supporters of law and order were very angry because the Unionists would not allow the Ulster question to be ignored. His Grace dwelt on the difficulties and dangers which would arise if the people of Ulster rejected the decrees of an Irish Legislature sitting in Dublin. The spectacle would, he said, rejoice the heart of every Anarchist in Europe; but grieve every true friend of Ireland, and it would be a poor realization of the aspirations of the people of Ireland.

THE FEUDS IN UGANDA.

The Paris newspapers contain bitter articles against the action of Captain Lugard. "It is to be hoped," said the *Debats* on Monday (30th ult.) "that Captain Lugard, who wrote during the early months of his mission such interesting accounts to the *Times*, will not delay to explain his action in these circumstances, for, according to the best information, it appears to need some justification. It is not enough for English honour to send eloquent plenipotentiaries to the anti-slavery conferences and to defend in Press in Parliament, often in magnificient terms, humanitarian ideas and civilisation. It is also necessary to back up these utterances by the practice of her agents and not to afford these Arab slave-hunters, whom England pretends to be fighting with all her strength, the spectacles of atrocious cruelties exercised on Christians, if not by her own soldiers, at least by her *protegés*, and to her great profit."

The Peres Blancs of Uganda, who complain of having been badly treated by the East Africa Company on account of what they assert to be the indiscretion as well as absolute illegality of Captain Lugard's conduct in giving arms and ammunition to the natives, have induced M. Ribot to take their grievance up, and the Minister has called Lord Salisbury's attention to their demands. M. Ribot requests an enquiry and the fixing of responsibility.

The question of the feuds in Uganda came up on Tuesday (31st ult.) in the French Chamber on an interpellation addressed to M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Prince d'Arenberg. At the end of last January, said M. d'Arenberg, French missionaries at Uganda were brutally driven out of their houses, crops, schools, and establishments of every kind being destroyed. He asked if the English companies were to be allowed to treat his compatriots as they did. The English must learn that in all circumstances and at all points in Africa France know how to protect herself and to make herself respected.

M. Ribot, in reply, said he had indicated to the English Government that he should hold it responsible for the acts of a company which it had installed, and which was on its own responsibility, and that if cruelty had been done it must repair it and repudiate it and wash its hands of deeds which were a shame to civilization.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes the following letter, dated Zanzibar, May 7, from its special correspondent in East Africa:—"The news from Uganda is not only lamentable, but almost incredibate. The telegraph will already have informed you of the massacre of the Uganda Catholics by the Protestant party under Captains Lugard and Williams, of the British Imperial East Africa Company. On January 30 Father Superior Guillermain, Fathers Leveaque, Moulleo (who was at the time seriously ill), Gaudibert—by the bye, himself an English subject—and Moussie, and Brother Amans, all belonging to the Catholic Mission of the Algerian Brothers at Rubaga, Uganda, were captured by Captain Williams, an officer under Captain Lugard's command, and imprisoned in the fort of Kampala, 45 minutes' distance from the capital Rubava. The prisoners were treated with every indignity, even their head coverings being taken away from them under the scorching sunshine. They had withdrawn with M'wanga, the Catholic King of Uganda, to the small island of Builngujevo, where they were attacked with rifles and a Maxim gun, although they themselves never fired a shot."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* comments as follows upon these reports, and its tone, unfortunately, represents only too accurately the popular feeling:—

"It is evident that religious strife has been carefully fomented in order to carry out a long-planned political coup for eliminating from Uganda every non-English element. The British missionaries have again shown, what scarcely needed fresh proof—that they are the apostles, not of the Gospel, but of English political interests. If, on the one hand, recent events from Uganda constitute a cruelly sarcastic illustration of missionary enterprise in general and of that of England in particular, it has on the other, brought once more into relief the reckless, brutal determination with which the English pursue their political purposes. Religion, humanity, the repression of the slave trade are mere empty words to cloak their ambitious designs."

In connection with the religious feuds in Uganda, the *Kolnische Volkszeitung* publishes a letter, dated February 10, from the German station Bukoba, on Lake Victoria, which purports to come from the pen of Mgr. Hirth, Vicar Apostolic in Uganda, to the following effect:—"Captain Lugard came back in January from Unyoro, where he had met Emin Pasha's old Turkish troops who were on the way to Bukoba in accordance with Emin's directions. The fight in Uganda broke out on January 24. The Protestants were the aggressors, and the Catholics, who returned the fire of their rivals, were only defeated through want of ammunition."

With refe rence to the letter of Bishop Hirth, complaining of the bad treatment of the Roman Catholic missionaries and natives in Uganda, the British East Africa Company, in an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, stated that they were awaiting information from Captain Lugard, but, in the meantime, they could say that their officers were instructed to maintain strict neutrality between the two religious parties in Uganda. The Catholic missionaries, however had been most hostile to the Company and British interests in the country, and the duty of their officers, in the case of disturbances breaking out between the rival parties, would be to punish the first disturbers of the peace. The Company point out that several of the stories sent home by Bishop Hirth have proved false and exaggerated. The Roman Catholics are three times as numerous as the Protestants in Uganda, and consequently the latter are not likely to be the aggressive party.

The *Temps*, commenting on Prince d'Arenberg's question in the Chamber, distinguishes very clearly between the acts of the English Government and those of the great companies engaged in the extention of British prestige in Africa. It says:—

"We can easily understand that the English Government should find it embarassing to have to answer for the deeds of companies acting beyond its efficient control. But these companies are chartered and in the enjoyment of Royal rights. It is doubtless to be regretted that English responsibility should be, perhaps, rather lightly involved. But that does not lessen in the least the losses suffered by our compatriots, who are victims both on the shores of the Nyanza and on the banks of the Niger and the Benue. Moreover, one must distinguish between the attitude of the English Government, whose correctness (sic) is all but perfect, and that of some of its agents."

This is a fair sample of the tone of serious writers on this question, which continues to occupy an important place in all the Paris newspapers. There seems to be a widespread feeling here that Frenchmen need not fear to wait for the application of English justice.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, in an article on the Uganda affair quotes Article 6 of the General Act of the Berlin Conference, which enacts that the signatory Powers shall favour all religious, scientific, or humanitrian undertakings without distinction of creed. The journal characterizes the action of the British in Uganda as a most flagrant breach of this article, and declares that satisfaction will have to be given for the same.

Several communications have passed between the British and French Foreign Offices on the subject of the recent conflicts in Uganda.

The correspondence shows that, so far as the Foreign Office is concerned, its instructions to the British Consul at Zanzibar left no room whatever for doubt, and recommended that no part should be taken by the company's officials in the quarrels between the Protestant and Catholic missions. The official instructions of the company itself to its agents in Africa are equally precise, and were conceived in the same spirit.

Mr. F. E. Wigram, Hon. Secretary, to the Church Missionary Society, states that the Society has received no intelligence from its missionaries at Uganda since December 14.

EXPLANATIONS BY THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

The absence of any news from the British officials at Uganda with regard to the events about which information is daily forthcoming from French and German sources, wrote a home paper the day the mail left, is both unfortunate and inexplicable. Every sort of atrocity is daily being laid to the charge of the British officials, and all that can be done on our side is to plead for reservation of judgment as we have no information. But how is it that the British, in whose sphere the events in question are happening, are the only people to have no information? Why does the news sent to the British East Africa Company travel so much slower than other people's?

This was the problem which Sir William Harcourt, on the 2nd inst., asked Mr. Lowther to solve. In the course of the cross-questioning, Sir W. Harcourt asked: Why is it easier to obtain information from Uganda through the German sphere than through the British sphere? To which Mr. Lowther replied: That is a matter for argument and geographical knowledge on which I am not competent to give an opinion.

The inquiries we have made, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, throw some little light upon the mystery, but the explanation is not wholly satisfactory. The missionaries are able by utilizing the German postal facilities, to get their letters to Europe in the course of two or three months, while there is a hiatus in the despatches of the British East Africa Company of eight or nine months. This arises from the fact that the Chartered Company do not avail themselves of the German means of communication, and, although they hesitate to say so, the suggestion is that they are not certain of the inviolability of their correspondence. Captain Lugard, in his despatch dated the 13th of August, gives a quite contrary impression, as he says:—"Our relations with the Germans continue most friendly, and letters have passed between Emin Pasha and Lieutenant Langheld and myself, with mutual assurances of working in all matters cordially together, up to the time of my leaving Uganda." Whatever the cause the fact is that the German means of communication are not made use of, and the British Company have not yet established a postal service of their own. We are told that arrangements are now being made for runners, and that as soon as the railway survey has been completed and the best route mapped out a service will be established, but as the company have fortified stations more than half-way to Victoria Nyanza, and a caravan can cover the distance from the lake to the coast in ninety days there should not have been this long break in the communications during the occurrence of such stirring events as we have been hearing of. The old plea that the German Company are backed by its Government where the British Company are left to their own resources is also urged; but while that may be an explanation it may also be used as a confession of weakness as to the fitness of chartered companies for the work of governing these African territories.

Meanwhile the *Daily News* Berlin correspondent sends some extracts from two letters addressed to Bishop Hirth by Father Guillermain, and dated between January 31 and February 14, in which he makes extraordinary charges against the English. He declares that women and children were fired on and that the missionaries were robbed of their hats and other belongings. Being brought to Captain Williams, he declared the missionaries his prisoners. Captain Lugard asked them to promise not to flee from Kampala. Captain Williams, Guillermain declares boasts of having sunk six boats with his cannon. The Maxim gun fired several shots on the Christians.

We saw with our own eyes how they placed the muzzles of their rifles on the children's breasts and killed them. We saw how defenceless women were dragged off and thrashed in a brutal manner. This took place while the English gun was firing at our Christians, who fell under the eyes of Captain Williams. The hunt for slaves still continues. The island is covered with dead and wounded. More than a thousand women and children have been made slaves.

The plunderers brought in much booty from the missionary house. Guillermain reports Captain Williams as saying he would send them prisoners to the south shore of Lake Victoria or to Mombasa. The priest declares that they are left in a perfectly destitute state by the English, and Captain Williams "continually threatens your Eminence Bishop Hirth."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

The Manchester Cup of 2,000 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 10ft; a winner after May 12, at 1 p.m., 200 sovs, 5lbs; twice or of 500 sovs, 10lbs extra; the winner of the Derby or Oaks to carry a weight to be fixed by the handicapper when the weights are declared; the second to receive 500 sovs, and the third 100 out of the stakes; entrance 3 sovs, the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next. One mile and three-quarters, (72 subs.)

Mr Blundell Maple's br c Balmoral, by Hampton—Kate Craig, 4 years, 6st 13lbs, J Woodburn 1
Mr W K Marshall's ch c The Hudson, by Thurio—Shannon, 4 years, 8st 12lbs, T Mullen 2
Sir R Jardin's br c Enniskillen, by Prism—Rosary, 4 years, 6st 9lbs, W Platt 3

(Winner trained by Percy Peck, Falmouth House, Newmarket.)

Betting: A hundred to nine against Balmoral. Won by a neck; fourteen ran.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The "Ascot Stakes" (handicap) of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and only 5 if declared, with 500 sovs. added for the winner and 100 for the second, and the third to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; winners of the handicap after the publication of the weights 7lbs.; of any two, or one value 1,000 sovs., 10lbs. extra; the winner of the Derby, Oaks, or Grand Prix to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the handicap. Once round, starting at the distance post. About two miles, (32 subs.)

Mr E Loder's ch f Billow, by Ocean Wave—Queen Fredcrica, 4 years, J Watts 1
Mr A Taylor's br c Harfleur, by Lancastrian, dam by Adventurer—Wild Flower, 5 years, R Chaloner 2
Lord Gerard's b f Metallic, by Sweetbread—Bell Metal, 3 years, F Alison 3

(Winner trained by T. Cannon, Junior)

Betting: Six to one against Billow. Won by ten lengths.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

The Royal Hunt Cup, a piece of plate value 500 sovs., added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h ft.; winners of a race value 500 sovs. or of any handicap after declaration of the weights 5lbs., if of a handicap value 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the winner of the Grand Prix de Paris to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the weights; the second to receive 150 sovs. out of the stakes. New Mile (7 furlongs and 166 yards), 66 subs.

Mr MacCalmont's b c Suspender, by Muncaster—Garterless, 3 years, G Chaloner 1
Colonel North's b or br h High Commissioner, by Lowland Chief—Consolation, 5 years, M Cannon 2
Mr A Taylor's b c Stuart, by Exile II—Flora Macdonald, 3 years, G Gough 3

(Winner trained by J Jewitt, Bedford College, New market.)

Betting: Twenty-five to one against Suspender. Won easily by four lengths. Twenty-five ran. The weather was glorious.

THE GOLD CUP.

The Gold Cup, value 1,000sovs., given from the fund, with 2,00sovs. for the second, and 100sovs. for the third, added to a sweepstakes of 20sovs. each, h. ft.; three-year-old 7st. 7lb.; four, 9st.; five, siv, and aged, 9st., 4lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lb.; to start at the Cup post, and go once round (about 2 miles and a half).

The Earl of Rosslyn's b c Buccaneer, by Privateer—Primula, 4 years, G Barrett 1
M de Mombel's c Ermak, by Farfadet—Energetic, 4 years, F Webb 2

(Winner trained by S. Pickering, Kentford House, Newmarket.)

Betting: Two to one on Buccaneer. Won easily.

THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS.

The Grand Prize of Paris of 100,000 francs (£4,000) in specie, given half by the City of Paris and half by the Great Railway Companies, for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1889 of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs (£40) each; 600 francs (£24) ft. and 500 francs (£20) only if declared by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race and 100 francs (£4) if declared on the 1st May 1892; the second to receive 10,000 francs (£400), and the third 5,000 francs (£200) out of the stakes; colts 56 kilos (about 8st. 11lbs.); fillies 54½ kilos (about 8st. 8lbs). About 3,000 metres Grand Course (about one mile and seven furlongs)—383 subs. Closed 22nd July 1890.

M Edmond Blanc's ch c Rueil, by Energy—Reveuse, Lane, 1
Comte Foy's ch c Courlis, by Sansonnet—Citronelle, Rolfe, 2
Baron A de Schickler's b c Chene Royal, by Narcisse—Perplexite, Kearney 3

Betting: Ten to one against Rueil. Ten ran; won easily by a neck—"Asian."

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN STRANDED SHIPS AND THE SHORE.

Four months ago, after the series of maritime casualties which culminated in the stranding of the North German Lloyd steam-ship *Eider*, the proprietors of the *Graphic* and *Daily Graphic* offered a reward of £100 to the inventor of the best means of communicating between a stranded ship and the shore or a boat. After a careful investigation of the schemes submitted for competition, the judges have issued their report. They state that between the 6th of February and the 31st of March, the limits fixed for the competition, 1,899 projects were received, and after the 31st of March about 300 more were sent, but too late for consideration, making a total of about 2,200 in all, thus showing plainly the public interest in the subject. Not more than 100 inventions in all came from outside the United Kingdom. In making their award the judges say:—

We have, after due consideration, decided in favour of a rocket as the best means of line projection. Among the 165 ship rockets that came before us there were many of considerable merit; but we have decided to award the prize of £100 offered by you to the invention of Messrs. Thomson and Noble, of Southampton. This invention is a grapnel that can be readily and quickly fitted on to the Boxer's Board of Trade life-saving apparatus rocket. The grapnel has arms fitted to it which keep shut close to its sides during the flight of the rocket, but which, on its touching the ground, open out; and when the line attached to the rocket is hauled on grip the earth, and so secure the line to the shore. This invention provides for the use of either a single line or of a block and double line rove through it, according to distance and circumstances. We have seen the above rocket grapnel tried more than once. We think it a very great advantage that these grapnels can be fitted to the present Board of Trade rocket.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BIRMINGHAM.

A railway collision, resulting in the death of two persons and serious injuries to several others, occured near Birmingham on Friday (27th ult.) between two passenger trains travelling in the same direction and, to some extent, on the same line of rails.

The down express, which left Euston at 2-10 p.m., divided as usual at Rugby. The latter part pursued its course through Coventry to Birmingham, where it was due at 4-45. As it approached the junction at Lawley-street, about a quarter of a mile from the tunnel entrance to New-street, where the Midland lines converge upon those of the London and North-Western Company, the passengers noticed with some alarm that a Midland train was approaching the junction with the evident purpose of crossing in front of the North-Western express. The lines from this point forward to the tunnel are common to the two companies. The Midland train in question was the express which left York at 12-35, and was due in Birmingham at 4-50. It was naturally expected that before reaching the junction it would stop to allow the North-Western express, which was overdue, to go by; but, to the horror of the observers in both trains, the Midland express for some unexplained reason continued its course diagonally across the junction. When the drivers of the two engines realized the situation they at once turned off steam and applied the brakes, but, unfortunately, too late to avert a collision. As the Midland train, which was a few yards in front, entered upon the North-Western down line the North-Western express overtook and dashed into it, forcing the front carriages off the metals. The two trains, which were travelling at a speed of under 30 miles an hour, continued to jog along for some distance side by side, crunching and bumping one another with frightful violence, and naturally causing the greatest alarm among the passengers. Near Lawley-street viaduct some of the couplings of the North-Western train broke, and the engine, tender, and guard's van were precipitated through the parapet of the viaduct, which is here about 40ft. high, into the railway goods yard. The driver and stoker were frightfully lacerated and both badly scalded by the steam from the damaged engine, and some wheelwrights who were at work in the yard below had a very narrow escape. Fortunately, the remainder of the train did not leave the track, though it was considerably damaged. The Midland train, fortunately, remained on the viaduct, but it suffered on the whole more seriously than the North-Western express. A horse-box bore the brunt of the collision; it was literally smashed in two. A mare and foal which were in the box were so badly injured that they had to be killed, and the groom who was in charge of them was crushed to death.

Among those in the North-Western train were the wife of Sir Henry Wiggin, M.P., with her son and daughter. They were badly shaken, but escaped without serious injury. Mr. Stavely Hill, M.P., was in the same train, but he also escaped unhurt and was able to continue his journey to Wolverhampton.

Many passengers complained of bruises and lacerations, but only eight persons in all were sufficiently injured to necessitate their detention in hospital. Three of them are suffering from broken legs.

The more the circumstances of the accident are examined the more extraordinary they appear. Perhaps the most marvellous fact in connexion with a collision of so violent and destructive a character is that it should have been attended with so few serious personal casualties, and considering the violence of the collision, the destruction of rolling-stock and material, and the height from which the engine and following vehicles fell, it is a matter for wonder and thankfulness that only two lives should have been sacrificed. This fact is solely due to the snapping of the coupling connecting the guard's van of the North-Western train with the following passenger carriage. If the coupling had stood the strain the six coaches must, in all probablity, have followed the engine and tender over the edge of the viaduct, in which case scarcely a passenger could have hoped to survive. The principal cause of the accident is a mystery, but there can be little doubt that the junction signal was against the Midland train. In consequence of this the Midland driver, Fear, was on Saturday arrested by the Birmingham police on his return from Bristol and brought before the Birmingham magistrates, charged with the manslaughter of the groom Wetherby, who was decapitated in the North-Western horse-box. On the application of the Birmingham Chief Constable the prisoner was remanded until after the coroner's inquest. He was allowed bail, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each.

On Saturday afternoon (20th ultimo) the guard of the London train, Robert Sexton, died in hospital from the effects of his terrible fall from the viaduct and of the scalds which he had sustained in the throat from inhaling the steam of the shattered engine.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

"A PLAN OF RESISTANCE."

The *Belfast Telegraph* publishes the promised plan of resistance by Ulster to a Home Rule authority in Dublin. The writer says: "It will be necessary for the constituencies of Ulster to actively dare the new authority by refusing to allow elections to take place. The Mayor of Belfast and the sheriffs of the well affected counties, on receiving writs for elections, should abstain from acting on them; and it would be right, so as to have no mistake, that they should publicly burn the writs. Judges and magistrates who take their commissions from the new Executive, and not from the Queen, will not be recognized; the people of Ulster should not pay any attention to their writs nor plead before them; the sheriffs should not meet them, and jurors not attend; and a general policy of passive resistance should be followed. The present police force would have to be reorganized, and meanwhile special constables could be sworn in to discharge the duties. The new Dublin Executive would make such changes that under one pretence or another all the respectable and really loyal members of the force would be ready to take service in Ulster. The prisons in the north of Ireland should be prevented from remaining under the sway of the Prisons Board, and be officered by respectable loyal men. The Queen's taxes should be paid; but taxes levied by the Dublin Parliament should not be paid. The Customs houses at Derry, Larne, Belfast, and Newry should be seized and held until a policy with regard to them was decided on. Let it be remembered that passive re-istance might not fail in its immediate result, but fail in preventing the imposition of a degrading tyranny without actual war. Although no one desired war, yet nothing was more likely to occasion it than the appropriation of the revenues of Belfast and the other ports; and, as wise men, prepared contingenci-s, they must prepare for war between north and south. In this event, the north would be in a superior position both as regarded credit and geographical condition for strategical purposes to the south; and whereas Belfast, on the one hand, was almost unassailable, Dublin, on the other, would be open to a direct and immediate attack." After emphasizing the fact that the north must in no way act as aggressor, the writer prays that such contingencies as he predicts may never arise, but feels assured that, should Ulster be compelled to defend her liberties, God would defend the right.

The election of representatives for the Ulster Convention is taking place throughout the province. Delegates only will be admitted to the Convention. They will wear a specially designed badge, and a medal in bronze, silver and gold has been struck to commemorate the event. The Duke of Abercorn will preside, and the second chair will be taken by the Mayor of Belfast. At a meeting of the Convention Committee, held on Monday, it was announced that up to the present fifty-one meetings had been held over Ulster, at which 2,347 delegates had been elected.

At White Abbey, the chairman, Mr. Robert Tennent, grandson of the celebrated Emerson Tennent, who described himself and his family as Liberals for generations, said, if the resolutions pledged them in any way to resist the might of England armed, it would be Quixotic and absurd. They could not do it. All they said was, that if power was given to a Dublin Parliament they would resist it, and to that he pledged himself, and he was sure every man present would do the same.

Speaking at the Lorne meeting, the chairman, Mr. E. Coey Merchant, Liberal Unionist, said they did not believe that the people of Great Britain would bring the military power of the empire to force the Ulstermen to submit to the rule of such men as Healy, Dillon, and O'brien. If they did, of course they must submit; but they wished it to be known that no power that Nationalist Ireland could bring against them would induce Ulster loyalists to throw in their lot with men who incited to boycotting, the maiming of cattle, and even murder.

A large meeting will be held in St. James's Hall on the 22nd of June, when resolutions in support of the Ulster Convention will be moved. The chair will be taken by Sir George Hayter Chubb, and "Ulster's appeal to England" will be supported by the Marquess of Londonderry and the Rev. R. R. Kane, LL.D. One or two leading Nonconformists will speak, and the vote of thanks to the chairman will be moved by the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

The Epsom meeting opened on Tuesday (31st ult) in delightful weather, which continued over the following day and the latter part of June 2. The race for the "Blue Riband of the Turf," the 113th of the series, resulted in the overthrow of a popular idol in La Fleche, and in the victory of a rank outsider—Sir Hugo. The attendance was large, though scarcely so numerous as it has been, and the company in the Club stand included the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Duke of Beaufort, Mr. Lowther, Lord Portsmouth, Prince Soltykoff, the Duchess of Montrose, Lord Londesborough, Admiral Keppel, Sir C. Russell, Sir E. Clarke, Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Sims, Mr. Yorke Stephens, Mr. Toole, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and Mr. Peter Jackson (the pugilist), whose defeat of Slavin earlier in the week was the object of much gossip. Of the thirteen starters for the chief event of the day, La Fleche was far and away the favourite, though the fact that the race had been only won three times by fillies was not lost sight of; the capacity of Bucentaure, who gained the same place in the English as he obtained in the French Derby, was generally somewhat under-estimated; and it is noteworthy that neither Allsopp (the winning jockey), nor his trainer, nor Lord Bradford had ever won a Derby before Allsopp had never previously had a mount in the race. So marked was the surprise and disappointment when Sir Hugo came in three-quarters of a length before La Fleche that a deep silence fell upon the scene. And yet Lord Bradford is as popular as a man can be. The silence was caused by sheer surprise and the thought of lost wagers. A few supported Sir Hugo, whose good looks were as much in his favour as his public record was against him. Three times at least had he been well beaten; in the Champagne Stakes, in the Middle Park Plate, and in the Two Thousand. Of his competitors, no fewer than six—La Fleche, St. Damien, El Diablo, St. Angelo, Bonavista, and Galeopsis—had beaten him in previous races, and nothing was known about him to justify a belief that he had so improved as to be able to beat any one of the six. Such a surprise has not occurred in the Derby since Doncaster's year (1873), when that horse also started a 40 to 1 chance. Lord Bradford not only owned but bred Sir Hugo, and both Wadlow, trainer, and Allsopp, jockey, must be warmly complimented on the success achieved. Mr. Coventry reported Robinson, the rider of Bonavista, for disobedience at the post, and the jockey-trainer has been suspended until the Newmarket First July Meeting. From the stand the chief causes of delay at the post appeared to be the anxiety of Sir Hugo and Hatfield to begin, and the inclination of Thessalian and Galeopsis to hang back. The race, owing, perhaps, to the pace set by Bucentaure, was run in very quick time, the winner's 2min. 44sec., being only one second under the record time. The stakes were worth £5,500; the winner under the new arrangements being guaranteed a fixed sum. The entries were:—

Lord Bradford's ch. c. Sir Hugo, by Wisdom—Manœuvre, Allsopp 1
Baron de Hirsch's b. f. La Fleche, by St. Simon—Quiver, G. Barrett 2
M. Camille Blanc's b. c. Bucentaure, by Saxifrage—Venise, Chesterman 3
M. E. Blanc's Rueil Lane 0
Duke of Hamilton's Persistent, J. Watts 0
Lord Penrhyn's Thessalian, Weldon 0
Mr. Blundell's Maple's Hatfield, Rickaby 0
Mr. Henry Milner's St. Angelo, F. Webb 0
Colonel North's El Diable, M. Cannon 0
Mr. Rose's Bonavista, Robinson 0
Mr. Rose's St. Damien, R. Chaloner 0
Sir R. Jardine's Llanthony, F. Barrett 0
Mr. Fairie's Galeopsis, C. Loates 0

Betting.—11 to 10 agst. La Fleche, 100 to 9 agst. Rueil, 100 to 8 agst Bonavista, 100 to 7 agst St. Damien, 100 to 6 each agst Llanthony, St. Angelo, and Thessalian, 20 to 1 agst El Diable, 25 to 1 agst Persistive, 40 to 1 agst Sir Hugo, 66 to 1 agst Hatfield, 100 to 1 each agst Galeopsis and Bucentaure.

Place Betting.—2 to 1 on La Fleche, 5 to 4 agst Bonavista, 2 to 1 agst Rueil, 3 to 1 each agst St. Damien and St. Angelo, 100 to 30 each agst Thessalian and El Diablo, 4 to 1 agst Llanthony, 5 to 1 each agst Sir Hugo and Persistive, 8 to 1 agst Hatfield, 100 to 7 agst Galeopsis, and 100 to 6 agst Bucentaure.

After repeated breaks away—some forty minutes being thus wasted—an excellent start was effected, Galeopsis, Thessalian, and Sir Hugo leading, Llanthony and Persistive lying close up, just clear of La Fleche, El Diablo, and Bonavista, with St. Damien bringing up the rear. At a furlong's distance Galeopsis, on the inside, was still leading, with Persistive drawing into second place, Sir Hugo and Thessalian lying next, a slight interval separating the latter from La Fleche, Bonavista, St. Angelo, St. Damien, and Llanthony, next coming El Diablo, heading the ruck, who were whipped in by Rueil, Bucentaure, and Hatfield. Shortly after passing Sherwood's cottage St. Damien closed with Galeopsis, the pair going on from Thessalian, Persistive, La Fleche, and Sir Hugo. Entering the furzes Galeopsis was studied, and Thessalian rushed to the front, and went on clear of Persistive, while Bucentaure, coming through his field, took third place, in front of St. Damien, Sir Hugo, and La Fleche, with the rest in a cluster. At the top of the hill Bucentaure took his place alongside Thessalian, the pair racing together with a clear lead of Sir Hugo, St. Damien, and La Fleche, and at the favourite's heels lay Persistive and Bonavista, while Rueil and Llanthony had left the whippers-in, who were now El Diablo, St. Angelo, and Hatfield. As they commenced the descent St. Damien lost his place and half-way down the hill Bucentaure, drew out well clear of Thessalian and Sir Hugo, next coming La Fleche, who was being driven along to keep her place, with Galeopsis, St. Angelo, Bonavista, and St. Damien lying next, while Persistive now dropped back beaten in company with Hatfield. Rounding Tottenham-corner Sir Hugo headed Thessalian, and Bucentaure came into the straight clear of Lord Bradford's horse. After crossing the road Sir Hugo, on the rails, began steadily to close with Bucentaure, while La Fleche deprived Thessalian of third place. Half-way up the straight Sir Hugo caught the French horse, and steadily but surely forged ahead, while Thessalian here gave way beaten, and La Fleche and St. Angelo began to diminish the gap between them and the struggling Bucentaure. After passing the number-board La Fleche took second place, but she could not catch Sir Hugo, who, amidst the greatest excitement, came up the incline in fine style, and won gallantly by three-quarters of a length; a length divided the second and third; St. Angelo, who finished about three-quarters of a length behind Bucentaure, was placed fourth by the judge. Thessalian, a length away, was fifth, well clear of St. Damien, sixth; Llanthony was seventh, Rueil eighth, Hatfield ninth, Persistive tenth, Bonavista eleventh, and El Diablo last. Time 2 min. 44sec.; time last year, 2min. 56 4-5sec.

PARLIAMENT AND THE "DERBY."

On May 31 in the Commons, Major Rasch moved the annual motion for the adjournment of the House over Derby Day, and urged that, if on no other ground, the six years of hard and laborious work which the House had undergone entitled it to one day's holiday between Easter and Whitsuntide. The motion was seconded by Captain Grice-Hutchinson, and opposed by Sir W. Lawson, who predicted that no member would be found in the next Parliament to move it. The House having this session passed two Acts to put down gambling, was it not, he asked, hypocritical to vote for adjourning on the greatest gambling day of the year? He appealed, both to those who were going to retire from Parliament and those who were seeking re-election, to join in putting a stop to this mischievous vulgarity, by which Parliament was degraded.

Lord Elcho, in an amusing speech which excited much laughter, declared himself a convert to the side of those who opposed the motion, and being confronted by so many splendid examples of those who had the aud a city of their changed convictions he felt bound to publicly proclaim a conversion which was not more sudden or less sincere than many which had elicited the admiration of a not easily astonished House of Commons. Moreover, they were approaching a time when they did everything they could to set their sails to catch every puff of popular favour, and he could not help expressing a hope that those who disapproved his former attitude would give him their countenance and support now.

After a few words from Mr. Gedge the House divided, and negatived the motion for adjournment by 158 against 144.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the House to adjourn over Derby Day on June 1 there was "no House." When the Speaker took the chair at a quarter past twelve o'clock there were but six members in their places, and as during the next quarter of an hour the number was increased to only thirteen the Speaker temporarily vacated the chair, there being no power to "count out" before four o'clock at a Wednesday sitting. At one o'clock Mr. Peel resumed the chair, but there were then only nineteen members present, and the right hon. gentleman again retired. At four o'clock he returned, and as only thirty-five members were then in attendance the House was "counted out."

Although the great military manœuvres which were to have been carried out in August between Smolensk and Vitebsk have been countermanded, manœuvres extending over a period of six days will be held at the camp of Krasnoe-Selo, near St. Petersburg.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PERSIAN TOBACCO CONCESSION.

In the House of Commons on Friday (May 27) Mr. Keay asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Mr. Talbot who received the concession for a tobacco monopoly was the same person who had stood for some years on the official list as supervisor of the Store Department of the Secretary of State for India in London; whether he was in possession of that appointment when he obtained the concession; whether he obtained the concession with the cognisance of the India Office; and, if so, under what rule of the service; and whether any action had been taken in regard to his position at the India Office since the facts as to his obtaining the concession had been made known. Mr. Curzon: The answer to the question of the hon. member is, No. Mr. Keay asked whether the name of the concessionnaire of the Persian Tobacco Monopoly was G. F. Talbot, who was the brother of Major A. C. Talbot, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and whether he possessed military rank, and, if so, in what corps. Mr. J. W. Lowther: The Foreign Office has no special knowledge with regard to the military rank or the corps of the gentleman in question. Perhaps the hon. member will find the information for which he seeks in the Army List or he might obtain it from the War Office.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that the Hon. R. Grosvenor, the chairman of the Tobacco Corporation Company, was reported to have said in a speech to the shareholders on Dec. 22, 1891, "It is a concession granted for a definite and favourable purpose to a British subject, with the knowledge of the British Minister at Teheran, translated, certified, and registered at his Legation"; whether the Hon. R. Grosvenor was correct in making this statement. J. W. Lowther: The statements referred to appear to be correct. In accordance with the practice in Persia in the case of contracts or concessions in which British subjects are concerned the concession was duly registered at the British Legation. The statement I made was that the concession had been obtained without the sanction or knowledge of Her Majesty's Government. My answer was that after the concession had been obtained it was registered at the British Legation.

THE NATIVE PRINCES AND THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Answering Sir R. Lethbridge, Mr. Curzon said in 1887 the Nizam offered to contribute a large sum of money to the defence of the Empire, and, to use his own words, "in time of war his sword." This loyal and generous offer was utilised in the organisation of the scheme of Imperial service corps, under which the larger Native States maintain a portion of their troops on a footing to take the field in line with the British Army. In Hyderabad this scheme is still in course of evolution.

THE SUEZ CANAL DUES.

Mr. J. Kelly asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the "provisional regulations" of the Suez Canal Company in regard to bulk transit on the Suez Canal, under which new systems of anchorage and compulsory convoyage are required, constituted an infringement or modification of the pledge which was given by the delegate of Turkey at the International Tonnage Convention held at Constantinople. Mr. J. W. Lowther: In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the provisional regulations do not constitute any infringement of the declarations of the International Tonnage Convention, as the navigation tolls, towage, anchorage and pilotage dues are not raised or altered. The question of the legality of the provisional regulations is one rather for the consideration of the Suez Canal Company than for Her Majesty's Government.

MYSORE CRIMINAL WARRANTS.

On May 31, in answer to Lord Dunsany, Mr. Curzon said: The whole question of the execution in British territory of Mysore criminal warrants and civil decrees was carefully settled in 1878. The Secretary of State has received no recent communications on the subject; but the question of the noble lord will be sent to the Government of India in the ordinary course and will call their attention to the matter if it is not already being considered. The Indian Extradition Act of 1879 does not prevent Mysore warrants from running in British territory, but requires the interposition of the Resident before they can be issued.

PETROLEUM AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. Pritchard-Morgan asked whether since the commencement of traffic on the Suez Canal vessels passing thereon from sea to sea have been subjected to compulsory convoyage and to discrimination in regard to anchorage construction and cargoes; under what article and in what words in the Suez Canal charter or concession the power and right were given to the Suez Canal Company at its discretion, to make convoyage compulsory and to impose exceptional tolls and charges for hire in regard thereto; to create novel and exceptional systems of anchorage in the isolation of steamers by means of floating booms; to lay down principles for the construction of steamers according to the views of the Suez Canal directorate, and to debar steamers not so constructed from passage on the Suez Canal from sea to sea; and to exclude from the canal one class of cargoes and to impose exceptional conditions on other classes of cargo; whether these proposed provisional regulations were in excess of the powers in the charter or concession of the Suez Canal Company, irrespective of the equality of flags; and whether before being sanctioned, with all the safeguards necessary for the security, safety and freedom from interruption of the canal, they would be submitted to the Sublime Porte, Egypt, and the Great Powers for ratification. Mr. J. W. Lowther: My reply to the first question of the hon. member is, No; so far as Her Majesty's Government is aware. To the second question my reply is that under article 14 of the concession to the company of Jan. 5, 1856, the company is empowered to establish regulations for the passage of the canal and its adjuncts, and that the new regulations do not raise any of the tolls hitherto paid. To the third question my reply is that the provisional regulation are not, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, in excess of the powers conferred by the concession; and to the fourth question my reply is that there is no provision in the concession of the company or elsewhere for a submission to the Great Powers for ratification. So long as the company do not refuse admission to any class of commercial vessels which comply with the regulations, and treat the flags of all nations on a footing of equality, the intervention of Her Majesty's Government would not be justified. The responsibility for the regulations for the navigation of steamers carrying petroleum in bulk on the Suez Canal rests with the directors of the Suez Canal Company who made them.

ARABI PACHA.

On Thursday (June 2), replying to Mr. W. Abraham, Mr. J. W. Low her said: I am not aware whether the occasion on which Arabi Pacha is said to have gone on board a steamer to bid a friend farewell is the first on which he has been out in a boat since his detention in Ceylon. He has not, as far as I am aware, shown any inclination to abuse any extra privileges. The Egypt

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following is a return of correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India, in relation to the resolution of the Government of India of 4th December, 1891, regarding the Uncovenanted Service :—

In a despatch (Financial, No 190), dated August 28, 1890, transmitting a copy of the report of the Select Committee, the Secretary of State, after quoting the first three resolutions of the Committee, says:—

3. Your Excellency is aware, from my telegram of the 6th of March 1888, and my despatches of the 31st May 1888, No. 141, and the 9th of January 1890, No. 5, that I have for some time had under consideration the propriety of offering to such of the uncovenanted servants as are in receipt of pensions granted in rupees a guarantee that the amounts issued to them in England should not fall below some definite sterling amount. My view was that, although there was no legal claim upon the Government to give anything more than the number of rupees determined under the regulations, it was not desirable that an important body of public servants should, after they had finally severed their connection with India, be liable to continual and excessive fluctuations in their income from circumstances over which they had no control. I was, accordingly, prepared to allow any such officer, if resident in a country of which gold is the currency voluntarily to convert his pension into the equivalent thereof at a fixed rate of 1s. 8d. the rupee.

4. Your Excellency did not accept this view, and preferred that the grievances of the officers should be investigated by a Select Committee of the House of Commons ; and, in compliance with your opinion, her Majesty's Government consented to its nomination. Although, therefore, the recommendation of the committee would impose on the revenues of India a heavier charge than I had intended, I do not think that it will be right to hesitate in its acceptance. I have, accordingly, communicated to your Excellency by a telegram, dated the 6th of August, the substance of a resolution passed by me in Council on that day—namely, that "all pensions granted in rupees, which are payable at the Home Treasury to residents in the United Kingdom, or which are payable to residents in any other country in which the standard of currency is gold, be paid with effect from the 1st of April, 1890, at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments, subject to the condition that the arte of 1s. 9d. the rupee be fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected."

5. The fourth resolution of the Select Committee is, "that no distinction in the furlough and pension rules should be made between Europeans and Natives of India." Assuming the meaning of the Committee to be that no such distinction should be made merely on account of race, it is entirely in accordance with the policy of the East India Company in former days, and with that of her Majesty's Government expressed in repeated Despatches, to the most important of which I refer in the margin.

6. The fifth and sixth resolutions of the Committee are, "that some period of furlough should in all cases count a service for pension ;" and that pensionable service should commence at the age of 20." The Committee have given no reasons for their recommendations, and I am unable to judge whether they intended the words "in all cases" to include furlough taken in India as well as out of India. Your predecessor's Government, in a letter dated the 21st of August 1886, No 254, recommended that "one year's leave with allowance in fifteen years' service, and two years in twenty-five years' service be allowed to count as service for pension, provided that such leave is taken out of India." I was unwilling to sanction such a measure, in the absence of any estimate of its probable financial effect ; but your Excellency, being convinced that the concession would not materially affect the cost of the steps that were likely to be taken on other grounds, has renewed the recommendation in your letter of the 11th of March last, No. 66, and accordingly, unless you see any reason now to change your opinion, I give my sanction to it.

7.—The reduction to twenty of theage at which qualifying service may begin is in excess of the recommendation made on this subject by the Government of India in 1886, and renewed by you recently, which would have fixed the minimum age at twenty-one. Considering the great tendency on the part of the Uncovenanted Servants to continue in the service of the Government as long as health and the regulations permit, I do not consider that any very material addition would be made to the Home charges by reducing the limit to twenty. Unless, therefore, your Excellency should consider that the charges in India would be unduly enhanced thereby, I authorise you to carry this resolution of the Committee into effect.

8. In addition to their resolutions, the Committee have recorded their "opinion that the greater part of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service is due to the ambiguity in which the terms of service have from time to time been stated ; and" they "recommend that in future there shall be as nearly as possible a uniform scheme, which shall explicitly describe the terms of pension and furlough." In this respect, again, I find myself in some difficulty from the absence of any explanation of the grounds upon which the Committee have founded their opinion. The most material part of the grievances appears to have consisted in the payment of the pensions at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments ; and this condition so far from being left in ambiguity, has been expressed in every notification, advertisement, contract, and code of rules, in which the payment of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants has been mentioned. Your Excellency is, however, aware, from my Despatch of the 4th of July, 1889, No. 145, of my wish that the Civil Furlough Rules should be made more simple ; and I trust that you may be able to adopt this suggestion with regard also to the Pension Rules. It seems to me that it would be practicable to condense into a small pamphlet the more important regulations, leaving the numerous amplifications and subsidiary rules to be codified for the information of the officers of account, as at present, to whatever extent may be necessary.

9. I do not, however, consider it possible that there can be one scheme for all the Civil Servants. As regards pension, the annuities of the Covenanted Civil Servants are on a totally different footing from the retiring allowances of other officers ; and, as regards furlough, there must, in my opinion, be a broad distinction between the privileges of the higher classes who were appointed by competition or selection in England, and those of the branches requiring no special European training, for which the Local Governments find no difficulty in obtaining recruits on the spot. I cannot express my view more clearly than by quoting the words of the report of the Public Service Commission that not only the pay of the Provincial Service, but also "the general conditions of such service as to leave and retiring annuity, should be fixed on independent grounds, and bear no relative proportion to those of the emperial Service."

10. Finally, the Committee state that they "have had their attention called to the obstacles in taking furlough, arising from the insufficiency of the present furlough pay." The remark has reference apparently to the absence of any minimum allowance. In certain cases the minimum rate of furlough allowance is fixed, and it seems equitable that, in the case of the officers to whom the resolutions of the Select Committee refer, some minimum rate should also be fixed when the leave is taken out of India. I shall be glad to have your Excellency's opinion on the point, and on the amount of which you would place th minimum if you concur in this view.

11. Some complaints were made to the Committee regarding the reservation, in clauses 5 to 7 of the Civil Service Resolutions, of the right of the Government to change or modify the pension and furlough rules from time to time, and to interpret their meaning. The particular instances brought forward of the supposed application of this power appear to have been the refusal to recognise, on behalf of officers appointed while the Pension Rules of 1831 were in force, a claim to a pension equal to half their salary when promotion to an amount exceeding 10,000 rupees a year had been obtained after the limitations laid down in 1855 were prescribed, the introduction of a system of compulsory retirement at the age of 55, and the substitution of a graduated scale of pension in 1887 for the scale previously in force. I have no reason to think that in any of these cases there was any interference with the rights of the servants of the Government. It is, however, desirable that it should be clearly understood that the Government does not claim any power to withdraw from officers privileges already granted to them, although it maintains the right of altering the regulations, when necessary, and of judging, in any case in which an officer may appear to suffer therefrom, whether sufficient compensation has been granted to him.

In reply to the above a despatch (No. 393 of 1890) dated Calcutta, December 17, 1890, deals with the suggestions in Lord Cross's despatch. After stating that the Government had accepted the suggestions as to the fifth and sixth resolutions of the Committee, the despatch proceeds in para. 6 to treat the question of a general simplification of the leave and pension rule as follows:

We are far from underrating the importance of making the rules as simple as possible, and we will cause a short pamphlet to be prepared containing the principal regulations in a condensed form in the manner suggested by your Lordship. We think, however, that the complaint of complexity indicates some misapprehension as regards the leave and pension rules, and that the bulk of the regulations is unavoidable, considering the very large number of officers affected by them, the great differences in the conditions of service of the branches of the public service dealt with, and the great variations within those branches as regards class, nationality, and circumstances of appointment. The codes have gradually acquired their present form in the course of years, during which much trouble has been taken to clear up doubts and difficulties ; to harmonise, as far as possible, the conditions of service for similar classes in different departments of the Administration ; to make it possible for every officer to ascertain the rights and privileges of his appointment ; and finally, to enable local Governments and executive officers to deal on a system with the great mass of questions that necessarily come before them. Our object has been to secure uniformity of practice, and to avoid the necessity for perpetual reference to the central Government on questions of administrative routine. The apparent intricacy of the rules is to some extent misleading, as the number of rules affecting any one class of officers is comparatively small, and such complications as undoubtedly exist are mainly due to constant pressure from administrative departments in regard to special cases, in which it is represented that hardship or unfairness is caused by the application of broad general rules to varying classes of the public service. Much is still required before the regulations can be considered complete, but the work of improvement is necessarily slow, and we think it certain that an extensive abbreviation will only result in a return to the former unsatisfactory position, in which the endless questions of detail involved in the complicated machinery of Indian Government could only be decided by the traditions preserved in note books of reference maintained in the Secretariat and Account offices. The difficulties, the uncertainty, and the want of uniformity in practice of the last generation, have been in great part forgotton by officers of the present day, and those who are most ready to complain of the complication of the rules are themselves unaware how largely the codes have contributed to increased smoothness in the working of the administration.

7. In paragraph 10 your Lordship has asked for our opinion on the question of prescribing a minimum furlough allowance, with a view to removing the reluctance to take furlough occasioned by the insufficiency of the present furlough pay. The question has been carefully considered by us during the last year in connection with memorials submitted by officers of our Public Works Department ; and we agree that a concession is required in the interests of European officials, but some difficulty arises from the great differences in pay and classes of appointment held by the officers concerned. There are obvious objections to further complication of the rules by the adoption of a varying minimum for different branches of the Service. An arrangement of the kind would only accentuate the dissatisfaction which we are now attempting to remove, and no scheme could be prepared which would not give fresh occasion for real or imaginary grievance. On the other hand, the adoption of a uniform minimum allowance for all furlough taken out of India is objectionable, both on the ground of the expense involved, and of the fact that large classes of officers would then be enabled to take furlough on allowances equal to, or little less than the salaries enjoyed by them on active service.

8. It appears to us that the best way out of the difficulty lies in granting the privilege of a minimum allowance to those officers only who have been specially recruited in England. These officers may be considered to have special claims on the liberality of the Government when they desire to re-visit the country in which they were recruited and the scale on which they are paid affords a sufficient guarantee that their leave allowances under a moderate sterling minimum will not be disproportionately high. The specific proposal which we make to your Lordship is that all officers appointed in England should be given a minimum leave allowance of £250 a-year, or their last pay converted at the official adjusting rate whichever is less. The concession will not affect th e numerous Europeans appointed in India to the Education, Police, Accounts, Opium, Salt, and other minor departments. We think, however, that a broad line can be fairly drawn between the service recruited in England and in India. The latter were recruited in a country in which the silver standard prevailed, and the Government is not bound to incur expenditure to save them from loss if they spend their leave in another country employing a different standard of value.

With regard to the reservation by Government of its right to modify existing rules, and to interpret the meaning of these rules in case of doubt, after criticising Lord Cross's remarks, the Despatch concludes as follows :—

12. If your Lordship agrees with us that it is indispensable for the Government of India to expressly retain the powers reserved by Articles 5 to 7 of the Civil Service Regulations, and especially the powers reserved by Articles 5 and 6, we should be glad if the terms of paragraph 11 of the Despatch under reply could be modified, or further explained, in such a way as to make it clear that claims to compensation will not, as a matter of course, be admitted in consequence of changes in the conditions of service. We fully agree with your Lordship that the powers referred to should not be exercised harshly or arbitrarily, and that the fullest considerations should be given to the general interests of those affected. We observe that, although your Lordship has quoted Articles 5 to 7, it would appear from the context that Article 5 was not specially considered. If the allusion to Article 5 should have been unintentional, it would remove some of the difficulty apprehended by us if your Lordship would alter the words "Clauses 5 to 7" in line 2 of paragraph 11 to "Clauses 6 and 7." We anticipate that without some such qualification the remarks to which we have referred might give rise to much misapprehension, to claims for compensation on every petty change of rule which it would be quite impossible for us to recognise and to the still further aggravation of agitation and discontent which are injurious to the public service. In connection with this subject, we invite attention to the closing words of paragraph 4 of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 64 (Public—Records), dated the 28th August, 1890. In this Despatch your Lordship, writing on the subject of a revised edition of the Indian Civil Service Manual, has impressed upon us that "it cannot be stated too distinctly that these rules and orders are liable to alteration by Government at any time and in any manner as regards all its servants."

The last Despatch is dated 25th June, 1891, in which the Secretary of State says :—

3. I proceed next to comment on the point raised in paragraphs 9 to 12 of your letter, and I regret to find that my intention in regard to the power of your Government to alter from time to time the Civil Service Regulations has been misapprehended, owing to the somewhat condensed language used in the 11th paragraph of my Despatch of the 28th August, 1890, No. 190. When referring to "the right of the Government to change or modify the pension and furlough rules from time to time," I had no intention of in any way interferring with your Excellency's power in that respect ; and I hoped that I had made that clear by adopting the expression that the Government "maintains the right of altering the regulations when necessary." I cited various cases in which the rules had been altered, and stated my opinion that in none of them had there been any interference with the rights of the servants of the Government.

4. What, however, I wish to convey is that while proceeding, as hitherto, in the manner that may be found most convenient when a new rule has to be adopted either by deferring its introduction for a certain time after it has been published, or by giving to the officers affected the right of choosing within a given period whether they will come under the operation of the old or the new rules your Excellency and the local Governments should not consider yourselves precluded from making or recommending an exception in any case of manifest hardship. For instance, I may refer to that which formed the subject of my Despatch of the 15th of January last, No. 7, where the Madras Government, holding themselves not to be responsible for the effect of the alteration which had been made in the rules, refrained from any special recommendation for the grant of such a pension as would have been permissible if the Regulations had not been altered shortly before the memorialist retired.

5. When any such case of apparent hardship arises the local authorities should understand that, when the officer applies to retire, they are not precluded from examining into its merits, and ascertaining whether in their opinion, the individual has substantially suffered from the introduction of the rule.

6. I now proceed to deal with the question which you have treated in the seventh and eight paragraph of your letter—namely, the propriety of prescribing a of minimum furlough allowance, with a view to the removal of the reluctance to take furlough occasioned by the insufficiency of the present furlough pay. In view of the difficulties surrounding the subject, your Excellency proposes to grant the privilege of a minimum allowance to those officers only who have been specially recruited in England. Such officers have, in your opinion, a special claim on the liberality of the Government, when they desire to re-visit the countr in which they were recruited, and the scale on which they are paid affords a sufficient guarantee that they leave allowances, under a moderate sterling minimum will not be disproportionately high. You, accordingly recommend that they be granted a minimum leir, allowance of £250 a-year, or their last pay converted at the official adjusting rate, whichever is the less.

7. I concur with your Excellency in thinking that there are certain cases in which it is desirable to guarantee a minimum leave allowance ; but I am of opinion that it will be sufficient to give £200 a-year, or 75 per cent. of the last salary in India, converted at the rate annually fixed for adjustment, whichever of the two sums may be the less.

8. It is more difficult to determine to what officers this privilege should be granted. Your Excellency would give it to the services recruited in England, on the ground that they are in a different position from that of those recruited in India where the silver standard prevails, and that the Government is not bound to incur expenditure in order to save the latter from loss if they spend their leave in a country employing a different standard of value.

9. It seems to be your intention, accordingly, that the minimum allowance shall be granted not only to the Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest officers, but also to school-masters, artisans, and others sent from England in an inferior capacity, to undertake duty in India. I presume that the privilege would further have to be allowed all those officers who, though recruited in India, have been or may be hereafter admitted to the more favorable leave rules.

10. I fear that the adoption of such a proposal, confined, as it would be, to persons nominated by the Secretary of State, or with his special sanction would enhance the anomalies already existing and would by no means, remove the feeling of dissatisfaction which prompted the complaints made to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and which led them to call attention to the obstacles in taking furlough arising from the insufficiency of the present furlough pay."

11. On the other hand, the grant of a minimum rate of furlough pay to all the members of the various departments in India would cause an expense beyond that which the circumstances appear to justify especially as it might in all probability lead to a considerable increase in the number of absentees who would spend their furlough in England.

12. The leave rules are, in my opinion, sufficiently liberal in the concessions made to those who voluntarily take leave of absence ; and, if they desire to come to this country, I see no reason for giving them an increase of pay beyond that at present permissible. There is, however, a difference in the case of persons whose health may have broken down in India, and who are ordered by a medical board to seek the restoration of their health in a temperate climate. Such officers have no option in the matter ; and it is reasonable to allow them such a moderate amount of pay as may enable them to avail themselves of the leave ordered for them. Hence I am disposed, if your Excellency should agree, to consent to the grant of the minimum rates above-mentioned in cases of sick leave, and to half those rates in similar cases where quarter-pay is at present admissible. I leave it to your Excellency to determine from what date the privilege should commence.

VIEWS ON THE OPIUM QUESTION.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held in Exeter Hall on May 31. Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report referred to the almost decisive victory of April 10, 1891, and said there seemed every probability of successive Governments carrying out the policy announced by the late Mr. Smith. The Indian surplus for the last two years had equalled about half of the opium revenue, so even the financial argument had gone. Canon Wilberforce seconded the motion, and the report was then adopted. Rev. Prof. Legge, of Oxford, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cheok Hong Cheong. Miss Lucy Guinness, in seconding the motion, said the new women's organisation working in this cause had now 6000 members in 450 towns in the United Kingdom, the colonies, and the Continent. She advised women to overcome the existing apathy by talking to their friends about the opium question instead of the weather and the fashions. The resolution was carried, Mr. Cheok Hong Cheong moved a resolution calling upon the home Government, without further delay, to give full effect to the vote of the representative House of Parliament, by directing the entire suppression of poppy cultivation, except for medical purposes. Mr. Hira Singh Puri, a Sikh from the Punjab, and formerly in the Government service, seconded the resolution, which was carried, as was also a resolution relating to the opium trade in Burma.

At a meeting of the East India Association held on June 1 at Westminster Town Hall, Sir Roper Lethbridge, M. P., presiding, Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, K. C. I. E., read a paper on the opium question. The effect of opium when taken by the habitual consumer (he said) depended on the manner in which the opium was taken, on the amount taken, on the constitution of the person, and on the quality of the opium. He had smoked a chaudul pipe in the opium shops of Bombay and experienced no more effects than from smoking a Trichi cheroot. There was this difference between the effects of opium and of spirits when taken to excess. With the opium smoker the different stages of alcoholic inebrity did not develop in opium smokers. If pure chaudul were always smoked there would be no ill-effects whatever. But that was not the case. There was a preparation known as muddut, and it was significant that muddut meant help, assistance, aid. Muddut was made from the scraping of opium pipes, refuse of chaudul, dried bran, and other things. When opium was eaten, all the active principles were introduced into the system. He proceeded to argue that, while opium smoking was less injurious than opium eating, still the latter was not the destructive habit which it had been protrayed : that the effects of opium taken in any manner were altogether on the nervous system, and, however great, passed off ; that no organic disease was traceable to the use of opium, whether used in moderate quantities or in excess ; that opium was almost a necessity of life to some people ; and that there was no more immorality in smoking opium than in drinking wine or smoking tobacco.

THE JACKSON-SLAVIN CONTEST.

THE National Sporting Club on May 30 was crowded to witness the meeting of Peter Jackson and Frank P. Slavin. Jackson trained for the event at Brighton, under Jem Young, and he came up to the mark in first-rate condition, scaling 14 stone. Slavin prepared himself in company with his brother and the Australian, Tom Burrows, at Dovercourt. He weighed 13st. 3lb. in the ring. The men appeared in the ring at 11-10. Jackson knocked out Slavin in ten rounds. In the last one Slavin came up very game, but not so strong as he looked. After a few exchanges, Jackson landed a swinging right-hander on the throat, which sent the white man to the ropes, and before he could recover the black man was on him with both hands. Slavin was dazed from the effects of this, and coming up hand over hand, the darkie fought his man all round the ring, and finally knocked Slavin out when about two minutes of the round had expired, Jackson being proclaimed the victor amidst great cheering. Mr. B. J. Angle was referee, and Mr. Tom Anderson timekeeper. Lord Lonsdale was timekeeper for Jackson, and Mr. George Piesse for Slavin. "Parson" Davies and Joe Choynski seconded Jackson, and Jack Slavin, Tom Williams, and Tom Burrows looked after Slavin. "Magpie" writing in the *Globe*, says :—"Matchless in physique, undaunted in courage, Slavin has, so far as bodily requirements are concerned, always realised my beau ideal of a heavy-weight pugilist, but in my opinion he has never thoroughly appreciated the advantages of, or cultivated the use of the straight left, which, as last night's ordeal by battle proved, is the only true and orthodox style of fighting. In the days when I was young the straight left was the first thing our masters of the noble art taught us. Since Sullivan, by vain-glorious deeds and empty words boomed himself into the position of champion of the world, and brought about the introduction of the swinging right, the style of hitting in boxing became as altered as the style of bowling in cricket when the round arm deliveries came into fashion, but not with the same successful results." Sir John Astley writes a letter to the *Sporting Life* of June 1, in which he pays a high compliment to Jackson and Slavin for the manly and honourably manner in which they fought out their recent battle, and calls upon those who were present, and have not yet subscribed, to make up the promised purse. Lord Lopsdale announced that there was a lack in the £2000 purse money of £680.

THE *Lancet*, in a note on the opening of the Khandalla Convalescent Home, says :—"We wish the new convalescent home every success, and hope that the movement will commend itself, as it certainly should, to European residents in the Bombay Presidency and to travellers from England, America, and the Continent, who cannot fail to recognise the claims of an institution which will materially alleviate the sufferings of Europeans and others who have to earn their livelihood in a distant and trying climate. One of the chief advantages of this convalescent home is that it is only a short journey from Bombay, and easily accessible by rail.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

OXFORD on Friday (27th ult.) won their match with Lancashire, after an exciting finish, by seven runs. On the first innings of either side—Oxford 132 ; Lancashire 88—the Dark Blues had a decided advantage. On Friday the University men were dismissed in their second innings for 105. Over half the runs (53) were made by the captain, Mr. L. C. H. Palairet ; of the remainder, Mr. Brain made 19. Thus the Lancastrians were left with 150 runs to get to win—a task on the difficult wicket they could not accomplish, although their 142 was the highest innings of the four. The last five wickets only added 19 runs. The Dark Blues deserve great credit for the way they played a very open game. The victory was largely due to the captain's efforts. He bowled with success in both innings of Lancashire. In the visitors' second venture Mr. Berkeley took four wickets for 39 runs.

While their Oxford rivals were gaining a victory over Lancashire, the Cambridge Eleven were suffering a decisive defeat at the hands of Yorkshire ; and thus once again the uncertainty of cricket has been demonstrated. The Cambridge Eleven is, no doubt, stronger than the Oxford team ; and yet, while the latter was beating a county with a very high position, Cambridge fell to Yorkshire—one of the weakest of first-class. The Yorkshire Committee has been making radical changes in the composition of the team and they appear to have met with the best results. They have beaten Sussex, and now that Cambridge has been defeated, it leads us to hope that Yorkshire will occupy a much higher position than has been the case for some years past. Against a total of 188, Yorkshire on Friday completed a first innings of 154. Peel and Mounsey batted capitally, the former especially so. On batting a second time the University Eleven were dismissed for 100, and this left Yorkshire with 135 to win. Lord Hawke hit at a tremendous pace for his 40; Ulyett made 31, while Hall, who showed unusual freedom, scored 49 in splendid style. Mounsey and Mr. Frank then hit off the runs, and Yorkshire was left victorious by seven wickets. This was an exceedingly fine performance though it should be mentioned that Cambridge was handicapped by Mr. Bramley-Davenport's accident, which dislocated one of the fingers of his bowling hand, and the absence of Messrs. Streatfeild, R. N. Douglas, and Wells.

Surrey defeated Oxford University on Tuesday (31st ult.) by an innings and 49 runs. It will be remembered that on the opening day Surrey scored a first innings of 340, and in face of this it was hardly to be expected that Oxford would be able to avert a decisive defeat. The University completed their first innings on Tuesday for 163. Messrs. Jones, Fry, Case and Palairet batted well ; but against the bowling of Sharpe and Lockwood the remaining batsmen offered a feeble resistance. When the second innings was begun by Messrs. Palairet and Jones, a very fine stand, indeed, was made, and no fewer than 83 runs were scored before the first wicket fell ; but the other batsmen failed completely, and the last nine wickets added only 45 runs to the score. When it is stated that besides his fine innings of 102, Lockwood captured eight wickets for 71 runs, it will be seen how large a share he had in the success of his side. Lohmann and Sharpe also bowled with much effect—the former being credited with six wickets for 42 ; while the latter took six wickets for 79 runs.

The inevitable defeat of the Sussex Eleven has once again to be recorded. Their improved cricket last year had led many to hope that this season would see a still further improvement ; but if the results of the first three matches are to be taken as an omen, it is to be feared that such hopes will be doomed to disappointment. We cannot but think that Sussex is at fault in playing, at the very commencement of the season, and without an interval, three counties of the strength of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Notts. Even Surrey does not plunge into its first-class contests without giving its men an opportunity of getting into form, and the Sussex team would certainly have benefited if it had met one or two of its weaker opponents before playing the more important matches of the season. On Saturday Notts, as was to be expected, defeated Sussex, winning by 63 runs. Throughout the match the weather interfered considerably with the game. After dismissing Notts for 143, Sussex scored an innings of 101 ; and then, on Saturday, Notts completed a second innings for 96. The visitors were thus left with 139 to win ; but so well did Attwell and Flowers bowl that the whole side was dismissed for 75, and Notts thus won, as stated, by 63 runs. Butt, with a useful but somewhat lucky innings of 32, was the highest scorer on the Sussex side.

Middlesex, as was to be expected, easily defeated Sussex in their match at Lord's. Sussex thus sustained their fifth successive defeat. The chief feature of Tuesday's (31st ult.) play, apart from the very careless fielding, was some fine batting by Mr. G. L. Wilson (who made 76 for Sussex in good, though not faultless, style) and Mr. Stoddart, who made 48, not out, in the second innings of the home side. Phillips bowled with great success, taking in all thirteen wickets for 117 runs. Sussex stand greatly in need of change bowlers. Tate and Humphreys do well, but are not sufficiently ably seconded. The totals of the match were : Sussex, first innings 145, second 164 ; Middlesex first innings 235, second 77 for one wicket.

The M.C.C. scored their sixth successive victory at St. John's-wood, when on Friday (29th ult.) they defeated a moderate Kent team by an innings and 53 runs. Against the 207 of the M.C.C. Kent made 77 in each innings, on a wicket which the excellent batting of Mr. Marchant (who made 36) proved not to be very difficult. J. T. Hearne and Pougher on Friday bowled with as great effect as on Thursday. For the two innings of the visitors their analyses are remarkable. Hearne took ten wickets for 69 runs, and Pougher nine for 54.

In the majority of cases during recent years Derbyshire has been victorious in its matches with Yorkshire ; but on Tuesday (31st ult.) at Leeds the home side followed up the splendid form they have been exhibiting lately by defeating Derbyshire by an innings and 43 runs. Against a total of 162 by Yorkshire, the visitors were only able to score two innings of 73 and 46. Bagshaw batted well in both innings, but he was the only batsman to meet with anything like success. The result was due to the exceedingly fine bowling of Hirst and Peel. The new man captured eight wickets for 26 runs, while Peel took eight for 33 runs. In Hirst, Yorkshire would seem to have found the man they most wanted—a good fast bowler, and if only he maintains the form he has shown so far there need be little fear of the permanency of his place in the eleven.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 31.

10th Hussars—Sec-Lieut C R Molyneux to be Lieut to complete establishment.

14th Hussars—Capt S Robertson resigns his commission.

15th Hussars—Lieut H H P Dundas to be Capt, vice P W Bewicke, resigned. The undermentioned Sec-Lieuts to be Lieuts :—W C Anderson, vice H H P Dundas ; and H A L Targart, vice J Hargreaves, resigned.

Coldstream Guards—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts—The Hon G T Holland, vice Sir C J H Miller, retired ; and the Hon W Lambton, Adjt. to complete establishment ; Supernumerary Lieut J R Hall to be Lieut, vice the Hon C T Holland ; Sec-Lieut G Fremantle to be Lieut, vice J T Sterling, seconded.

Scots Guards—Maj and Lieut-Col and Col H Fludyer to be Lieut-Col, vice Col the Hon J C Vanneck, retired. Capt the Hon N de C Dalrimple to be Maj, vice Col H Fludyer ; Sec-Lieut A Stirling to be Lieut, vice E E Hanbury, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut G A C Taylor, vice H de C Moody, promoted, is antedated to April 8.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Maj G E Harley to be Lieut-Col, vice H D Harrison, retired.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Maj H A Cherry to be Lieut-Col, vice C Hackett, retired ; Capt J W Malet to be Maj, vice H A Cherry ; Lieut W A Willmott to be Capt, vice J W Malet. The undermentioned Sec-Lieuts to be Lieuts :—H S Ainslie, vice E S Heard, promoted ; O H Lawson, to complete establishment ; A G Vivian, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice W A Willmott ; and A B Drummond, to complete establishment.

The Norfolk Regt—Lieut G A Becher is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Supernumerary Lieut E P Strickland to be Lieut, vice G A Becher.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Sec-Lieut (now Lieut) R M Battye is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Suffolk Regt—Lieut W Keates to be Capt, vice V M Grantham, deceased. The undermentioned Sec-Lieuts to be Lieuts—C M Carter, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice W Keates and J A S Murray to complete establishment.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec-Lieut G D M Moore, now a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is antedated to March 1, vice F M Lane, seconded ; Sec-Lieut D G Bryce probationer, Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice G D M Moore, seconded.

The East Surrey Regt—Lieut I G White is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Sec. Lieut H B Rattray is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Col H C Lowes, from Col on the Staff Commanding an Artillery Circle in India, to be Inspector-Genl of Artillery in India, with the temporary rank of Maj-Gen whilst so employed, vice Major-Gen C E Nairne, C B, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.

Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.

A FEW OF OUR SPECIALITIES IN JEWELLERY.

Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size. £2 12s. 6d.

No.982.—Solid Gold Gents' Signet Ring, 15-carat, with two initials engraved on Stone for Seal, £2 7s. 6d. Crests or Monograms, 7s. 6d. extra.

No. 52.—Diamond Ring, Gents', single Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, splendid value, £2. 14s. to £5.

No. 60.—Diamond Rings, Ladies', 5 Stones set in 18-carat Gold. Wonderful value, £2 5s., £4 10s. and £5 10s.

No. 194.—Gold Keeper Ring, 15-carat, £1 13s., Basket pattern.

9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.

No. 991.—Two fine Rubies, one real Diamond, set in 18-carat Gold, £3 5s.

No. 557.—15-carat Gold Brooch, 18s. 6d.

No. 1,168.—Gipsy Ring, one Ruby, two Pearls, set in 9-carat Gold. 10s. 6d.

SILVER ALBERTS.
Ladies', 5s. 3d. ; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.

Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 designs and prices of every description of Watches and Jewellery. Post free.

BIRMINGHAM SUPPLIES THE WORLD WITH JEWELLERY.

No. 894.—Gold Keeper Ring, 3s.

EARRINGS. No. 536.—Dead Gold, 9s. per Pair.

EARRINGS. No. 42.—Imitation Diamonds, of best quality set in Gold, 6s. 6d. per pair.

J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

Is the nearest approach to Human Milk that has thus far been produced.

It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

We claim for CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD—

1. That it is superior to any other prepared food.
2. That it is a perfect food in itself, requiring no addition of cow's milk (as do all other foods offered for sale), thus avoiding the danger from the use of cow's milk, especially in large cities.
3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
4. That the milk in this preparation is carefully sterilized, and that it is prepared with scientific skill in every detail. It has been prepared and improved by the advice and aid of the best physicians and chemists, such as Prof. Attfield, London ; Prof. Stutzer, Bonn, Germany.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS,"
A Book of 64 Pages.
By MARION HARLAND.
SENT FREE BY
CARNRICK & Co., Limited,
24 & 25, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.

PHŒNIX PERFUMERY,
F. LYONNET,
Late
28, Rue d'Enghien, PARIS. P. GAUTIER & Cie 28, Rue d'Enghien, PARIS.
TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

PRINTANIA SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.
" BOUQUET.
" SOAP.
" TOILET WATER.
" EAU DE COLOGNE.
" HAIR OIL.
" VELONTINE.
" LOTION.

SPECIALITIES RECOMMENDED :—
ASSES' MILK SOAP.
SAVON DES CONTEMPORAINS.
BOUQUET DES ODALISQUES.
SPANISH SPRAY BOUQUET.
&c., &c.

CATALOGUES SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AND BY ALL PERFUMERY DEALERS.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.

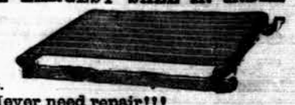
AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THOMPSON, MOORE & CO.,
OFFICE NO. 83, FRONT STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.,
Manufacturers of
THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF
"WAKE UP" NAVY 6s TOBACCO
Is the best value for the money offered.
ORDERS SOLICITED & SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

MORRIS'S SPRING MATTRESSES

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE
Beware of Worthless Imitations.
None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.
HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.



A great luxury in hot climates.
Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Sold by First-Class Merchants throughout India.
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, ENGINEERS, MANCHESTER.

NOTICES.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S
ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

(TRADE MARK.)

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,

Price Twenty-five Shillings,

Is the CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE ELECTRIC APPLIANCE ever offered to the Public, and for restoring lost nerve and muscular power it has no equal.

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,

Whilst powerful enough to deflect a needle across the Atlantic Ocean, is so harmless that a child can wear it with perfect comfort, and for RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA it acts like a charm. Testimonials for TORPID LIVER, INDIGESTION, and NERVOUS DEBILITY have been received by thousands at

PULVERMACHER'S Galvanic Establishment, 194, Regent Street, London, England. ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS. } Pamphlets Free.

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY

Defies Competition.

Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

AGENTS—
BOMBAY—F. Fischer & Co.
CALCUTTA:—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.

Worth its Weight in Gold

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

Sims Reeves says:— *'This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.'*

Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—*"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."*

A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

Indian Planters' Gazette says:— *"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."*

Daily News, Calcutta, says:— *"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."*

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Erler, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.
Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by

CHARLES COX & Co.,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 15 per Year.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

☛ **MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.** ☚

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,
And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AGENTS—Easoofally Hiptolla, 10, Radha Bazar, Calcutta; F. S. Madon & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Plomer & Co., Lahore; T. N. E. O'Halloran, Colombo, & Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ceylon: De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

OGDEN'S

SILVER VEIL

BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES.

THOS OGDEN LD LIVERPOOL

Wholesale Agents for India, Ceylon, & Burmah,
C. COX & CO GOVERNMENT PLACE
CALCUTTA.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD!

ALWAYS ASK FOR

MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

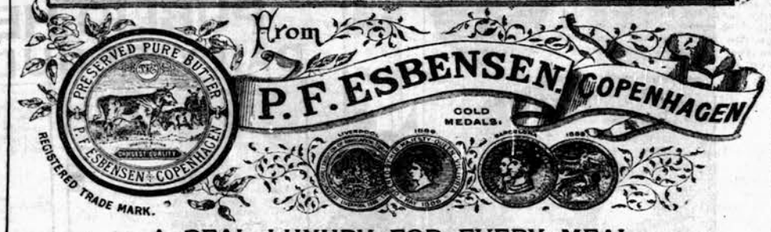
GUARANTEED

BEST QUALITY, BEST VALUE.

TRADE MARK.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS

From



A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.

Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.

To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,

And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

THE "ROVER"

Racers from **26** lbs.

Racers, Roadster Tyres, from **30** lbs.

Racer, with Roadster Tyres, brake and guards, **35** lbs.

Cushion Tyres, 1 in. and 1¼ in., x 1¾ in. hole, **38** lbs.

Light Roadsters, Pneumatic Tyres, **41** lbs.

THESE ARE ACTUAL WEIGHTS.

Wheeling says:—"In every respect satisfactory. Runs and steers grandly. It is a long way in front of anything that has previously been turned out by the celebrated 'Meteor' firm."

Price List and Lamp Tables for 1892 free on application to

J. K. STARLEY & CO., LTD.,
METEOR CYCLE WORKS, COVENTRY;
or C. MARCKS & CO., Ltd., Esplanade, BOMBAY.

THE

FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK

Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.

MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

Test Them Free of Charge.

To introduce Frazer's Sulphur Tablets into India the Proprietors will, until July 1st, 1892, send a sample 1s. 1½d. packet, gratis and post free to every applicant. Send name and address, clearly written and name *Bombay Gazette*, and the packet will be sent per return mail.

Frazer's Sulphur Tablets are the pleasantest and most efficacious of all medicines for a warm climate. They are a Blood Germicide, and therefore destroy fever and cholera germs in the blood, and by rendering the blood pure and aseptic, or disease resisting, they fortify the system against the inroads of malarial and infectious diseases. They are invaluable in the treatment of prickly heat, rashes, and eruptions of all kinds, as they act specifically both on the blood and skin from within.

The use of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets is especially indicated for children, as they are corrective of children's ailments and also fend them against contagious disorders. They are, moreover, much liked by children, being pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the eye, and yet withal of proved efficacy.

In addition to their valued medicinal and preventive properties, ladies will find Frazer's Sulphur Tablets of unequalled service in improving the skin and complexion. Those who desire a clear, healthy complexion, free from blemish, are particularly recommended to use Frazer's Sulphur Tablets internally and Frazer's Sulphur Soap externally.

Frazer's Sulphur Soap, either scented or unscented, is to be preferred to all soaps for the skin, because it is the purest and absolutely the best. It neither contains an excess of alkali nor fat. It is superfatted, *i.e.*, contains extra cream, especially soothing to the skin; but this gracious emollient is mixed in with the soap during the process of saponification, and is not merely present as a greasy unguent, as in most so-called superfatted soaps. Frazer's Sulphur Soap neither dries nor shrivels the skin, hair, nor nails, but softens and improves them all.

Of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets for internal use, about 600,000 packets were sold in 1891, and it must be patent to every reader that merit, and merit only, could stand such a severe test as our system of free packets until freely stocked by dealers.

One dozen 1s. 1½d. packets of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets will be sent, post paid, to India, for 15s., neatly packed in a decorated tin box.

Three dozen cakes of Frazer's Sulphur Soap will be sent, carriage paid, for 20s. Each cake of the Scented Sulphur Soap is enclosed in a white card box lettered in gold; the Unscented in green boxes. Orders may be assorted.

All applications for free packets and remittances for Goods required to be made to the Sole Proprietors, FRAZER'S TABLETS, LTD., 11, Ludgate Square, London, E.C.

PAMPHLET for **MEN.** Free by Post.

THE Consulting Physician and Electrician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says: *"There is no doubt that Electricity is one of the most* **NERVE** *tonics we possess."* **All sufferers** from Loss of Power, Shattered Nerves, Debility, Impotence, Nervous-Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Brain Fag, Hypochondriasis, Impaired Vitality, or any sign of **Premature Old Age**, consequent upon overstrain, or the effects of unhealthy climate, should **MR. C. B. HARNESS,** Consulting Medical Electrician (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians), for his **NEW MEDICAL WORK**, entitled "Genuine Electricity," which will be sent to any address, on application, **free by post**, together with copies of testimonials (selected from thousands). Note address, and write at once to Mr. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, Ltd.,

52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

(Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World) Advice by correspondence free of charge.

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED, LONDON & PARIS.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - }
Mess Presidents - - } **Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.**
Club Stewards - - - }

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ELASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.

ASK FOR **"LION & SUN" Elastics.**

BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
GARTER WEBS. ELASTIC CORDS.
BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,

BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).

Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

---

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

BROWN'S

"SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.,

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

The mos. SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having the DOCTOR label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Cº; Bombay: Kemp & Cº; Calcutta: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

HIGHLAND MALT.

A WELL-MATURED SPIRIT, EXCEPTIONALLY MELLOW TO THE TASTE.

Cash, per Doz., Rs. 27. Credit, per Doz., Rs. 30.

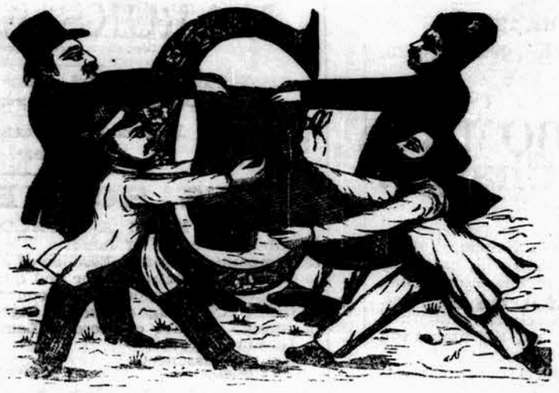
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A. H. SULEMANJEE & CO.,

Nos. 1 & 2, OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.



LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

Thoroughly Waterproof Boots, in three qualities, from A to C, each quality strong and reliable, neatly finished.

		Rs.	a.
No. 1.	A, Best Black Grain Hide Derby Shooting Boots ..... Per pair	8	0
,, 2.	A, do. Calf-leather do do. ..... ,,	8	0
,, 3.	B, Calf-Kid Balmorals, Calf Golosh, Toe Caps and Calf-leather lined, and strong wide welt Soles ..... ,,	10	12
,, 4.	C, The thoroughly Water-tight Grain Hide Derby Boots ..... from Rs. 11 to	12	0
,, 5	C, Do. do. do. Krupp Hide Boots ..... ,,	10	8

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue ,, * Green ,,

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies ar remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS is sol in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small abel on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Addresses—LONDON and DARLINGTON, Durham.

Agents—THE SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RANGOON; MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., CALCUTTA; ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., 29, Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

"Here is a Box; I had it from the Queen; what's in't is precious."—Cymbeline Act III, Scene IV.

THE CIGAR PER ECCELLENZA.

Stanley Cigars No. 1 per box of 100 ..... Rs. 4 0 0

Do. do. ,, 2 ,, 100 ..... ,, 3 8 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour, therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal them.

They are the *finest* in India!

The most Delicious made!

A Real Luxury!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA COLOMBO.

Bottled Ale & Stout

DOG

READ BROTHERS, LONDON

Per Doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4.

Per Doz. Pts. Rs. 4-6.

READ BROTHERS LONDON BOTTLED ALE & STOUT

Per. Doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4.

Per Doz. Pts. Rs. 4-6.

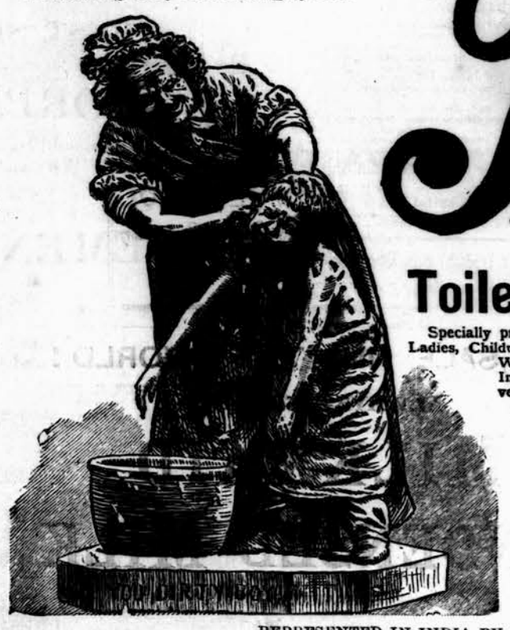
Sole Agents:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.



Pears' soap

FOR

Toilet & Nursery

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection:

its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

WILSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL

PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S SOAP**

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

PEEK. FREAN & CO, LONDON BISCUIT Manufacturers

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the instrument enclosed in each box.

For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid

FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c. from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M. the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece, and H.M. Alexander I., King of Servia.

SEVENTEEN MEDALS

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

No more **ASTHMA** nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS BY EMPLOYING

Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder

The only medicine having obtained a reward.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM M. J. MARTYN P. & Pharm.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.